

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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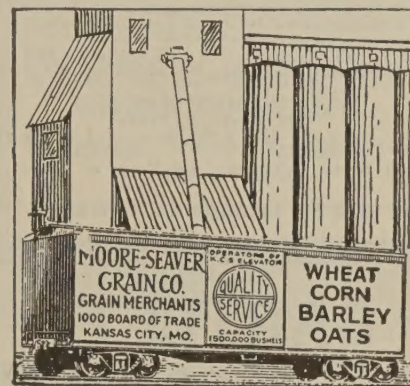
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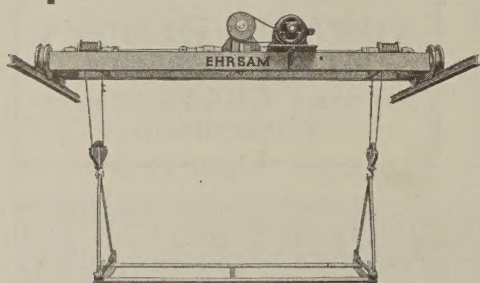
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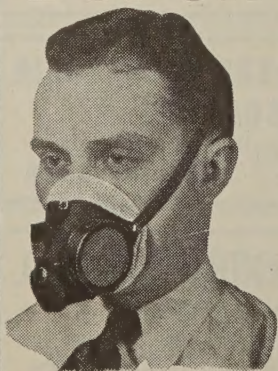
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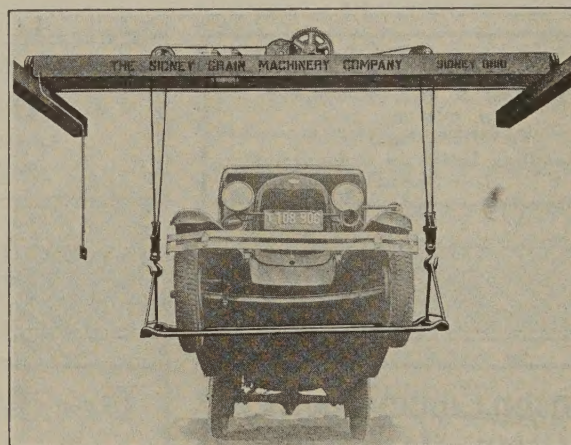
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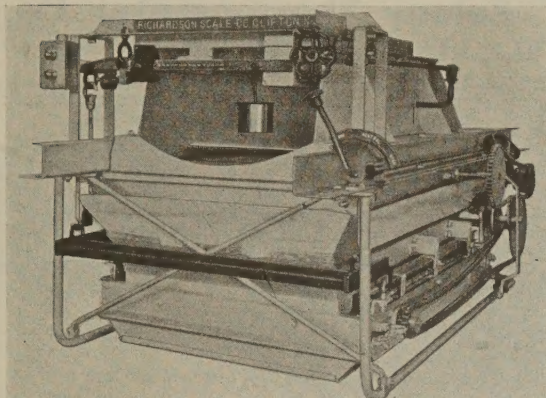


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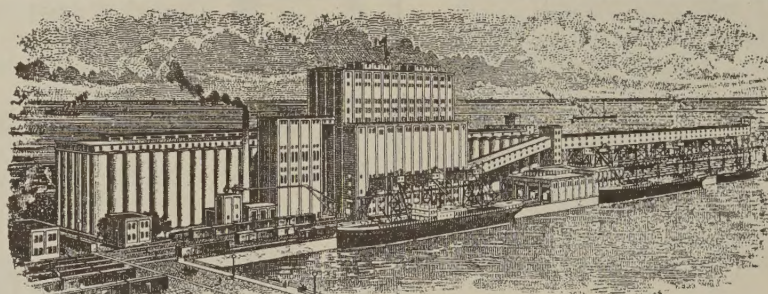
Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

**ZELNY****Thermometer System***Protects Your Grain*Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zelny Thermometer Co.**

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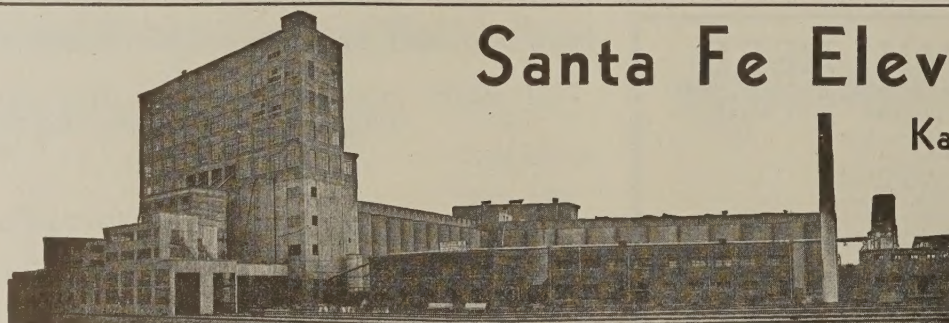
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Capacity  
5,000,000  
BushelsEquipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**  
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORSH. G. ONSTAD  
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FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal  
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

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**HANDLE WITH CARE!**

Don't break that costly grain. And don't let it take forever to convey it. Renew your elevator cups. Superior Cups have smooth, clean edges that scoop full and without breaking the berries.

**SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS**

• Made Solely by the •

**K.I. Willis Corporation**  
MOLINE, ILLINOIS**CONFIRMATION BLANKS****Simple—Complete—Safe**

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75c at Chicago.

Three Copies to One Address \$2.00 plus postage

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

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332 So. La Salle Street

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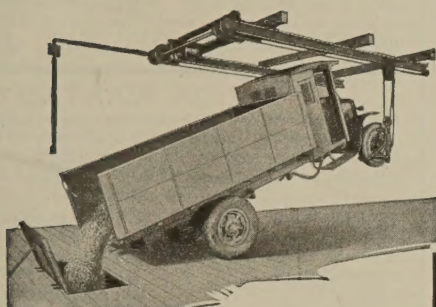


# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

## WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators  
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?  
**THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

## McMillin Truck Dump For Electric Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

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Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—  
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets  
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## WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGES

29 Years' Experience  
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Fort Branch, Indiana

## T. E. IBBERSON CO. GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants  
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MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

## Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

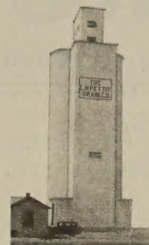
This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

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Let us prove it. Plans and estimates on your needs made cheerfully.

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Designers & Builders  
28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

## CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.

Write for information and prices

**B. I. Weller**  
Sole Manufacturer

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



When business takes you to Minneapolis—The Nicollet is ideally located close to wholesale, financial, grain and milling districts; two and three blocks from rail terminals.

You'll like the comfort of our luxurious beds and soft water baths—the excellence of our restaurants and Oak Room Bar.

**NICOLLET HOTEL**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Modern Convenience Old Fashioned Comfort

The newest first class hotel in Downtown St. Louis—near to the theatres, shops, office buildings—offers home-like comfort. Two air-conditioned restaurants. Garage Service. All rooms with bath tub and shower bath, \$2.50 up. Over 50% of the rooms rent for \$3.50 or less.

*The* **HOTEL**  
IN ST. LOUIS

**Lennox**

## The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**ILLINOIS**—45,000 bus. concrete elevator for sale on Santa Fe R. R. Address Box 347, Galesburg, Ill.

**ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT** can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

**SOUTHEASTERN WYO.**—25,000 bus. grain elevator in a good town and a good location for sale or lease. Owner has been sick and unable to attend to business for some time. Would like to sell if possible. Price and terms reasonable. W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

**TEXAS**—12,000 bu. iron clad modern elevator for sale, has in connection 40x80 ft. iron clad warehouse, concrete floor; located in one of the best wheat producing points in the panhandle of Texas. For further information and details write J. T. Patton, Higgins, Texas.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**MINNESOTA**—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment. Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**SOUTHWESTERN OHIO**—25,000 bushel metal sided elevator for sale; own siding and ground; wish to devote entire time to feed business; would expect to buy all ground grains from purchaser of this plant. Write Mineralized Yeast Mills, Ingomar, Ohio.

**CENTRAL INDIANA**—25,000 bus. grain elevator for sale, completely equipped for handling grain, grinding and feed mixing. Large territory and doing excellent business. Reason for selling is to devote more time to other business. Price \$22,500. Will accept part cash and terms on balance. Address 76C8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**CENTRAL IOWA**—30,000 bushel elevator for sale; good grain territory; also handle coal. Write 76A3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**INDIANA**—Modern 1924 elvtr., Fairbanks truck scale & McMillin dump, Richardson Auto. scale. Bargain. 76A2 Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**INDIANA**—70,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale in corn and oats section of Western Ind. Own site. B/4 R. R. Good price for quick sale. Address 76C2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**INDIANA**—Grain elevator for sale on Penna. R.R. near Peru. Fine location; good general farming terr. For information write A. P. Flynn, Receiver, 1st National Bank, Peru, Ind.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## FEED MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**NO. MISSOURI**—Feed mill whse. with tile elevator fully equipped, grinder, mixer, seed cleaner, going feed business in good territory for sale or trade. 76C1 Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chgo.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

**SEED CORN**, German Millet, Sweet Clover Seed for sale. Home grown first quality seed. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**MEN WANTED**—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**YOUNG MAN** wanted to manage branch for large established concern operating in Iowa and Ill. Necessary to have experience selling seeds, feeds, etc., to farmers. State experience, age and give references. Write 76C3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of grain, feed and seed elevator with coal; years of experience; good references furnished. Write 76C13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO MAKE CONNECTION**—Have feed manufacturing experience; ran feed plant for ten years; credits, buying and selling; have run an elevator; can operate machinery; can sell equipment; know mixing and formulas; have been in grain business for thirty years. Further information, A. Brown, Exchange Floor, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

## Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep your business to yourself. Prevent expensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4 1/2 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED INFORMATION

regarding the fate or whereabouts of W. S. Prather, formerly in the grain business at Garfield, Kansas.



## KEEP POSTED

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office .....

State .....



## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades,** 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4¼x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades.** 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

**A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.**

**B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.**

**C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.**

**D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.**

**E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.**

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CRACKED CORN Machine** for sale, has motor. Late style. 75Z3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

**CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator.** Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**EAR CORN Crusher & Feeder** for sale, also hammer mill, used less than year. Bargain. 75Z4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**TRUCK DUMP** and scales, sheller and cleaner, Richardson automatic scale, hammer mill and a portable priced to sell. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

**RICHARDSON 4-BU.** automatic scale for sale, nearly new, also 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine; freight elevator; head pulleys; pulleys, etc. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

**HAMMER MILL Feeder** for sale. Crushes and feeds ear corn—small grain mixtures, variable flow control, tramp metal protection—our own make, factory rebuilt. Nickel Engineering, Saginaw, Mich.

**AT A BARGAIN—50-bbl.** midget marvel mill like new; outfit includes scourers, reel, elevators, bleacher, etc. Can furnish all machinery for complete mill.—Write P. O. Box 131, Nezperce, Ida.

**WANTED—Grain Dealers** who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

### NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Corn cutter and grader, new; corn cracker and grader, used; Gruendler half ton mixer; No. 9 & 89 clipper cleaners; No. 6 Invincible cleaner; 1 vita cereal mill; 2 & 3 pr. high 9x18 roller mills; hammer mills; belt and motor driven attrition mills. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants to A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## CORNS CONVEYOR BELT CO.

GRIFFITH, INDIANA

Can rebuild your old belting, and save you money on new Conveyor, Elevator or Transmission Belting.

May we quote you prices?

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**MIRACLE Molasses mixer** for sale, 8000-gal. storage tank. 76B5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**A REAL BARGAIN—2 qt.** Fairbanks grain tester & one Badger car mover for sale, used less than 30 days; 1st \$15 takes both f.o.b. here. Tex. Prod. Sales Co., 615 Gustavus, Laredo, Tex.

## MACHINES WANTED

**SACK PILER WANTED—State** make, age, length and width of carrier, condition, price; a picture if possible. Write 76C9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**RICHARDSON Automatic Scale** for sale; 4-bu. \$175. 76B4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

**RUBBER BELTING** remnants for sale cheap. 75Y8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads.** They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

**ONE WAUKESHA 4 cylinder 80-h.p.** power unit for sale. A-1 condition. Sark & Plum, Inc., Lilly Chapel, Ohio.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

## RAT EXTERMINATOR

**RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice** without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—** for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Will not leak. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500 for \$10.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

# Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.30, plus postage.** Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	_____ 19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)



## Processing Tax Refunds

Courts in different cities have ordered the refund of impounded processing taxes in compliance with the mandate of the Supreme Court. A fee of one per cent is assessed for handling the funds.

The Department of Justice has telegraphed all U. S. attorneys to do nothing further to oppose return of funds impounded in processing tax suits.

On "behalf of the consumers" of the United States two New York attorneys have filed suit in the federal court to halt the payment of \$200,000,000 in processing taxes impounded.

The National Ass'n of Cotton Mfrs. announced Feb. 4 that New England cotton mills are passing on to their customers more than \$10,000,000 of processing taxes released.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Kansas City on Jan. 28 ordered the release of over \$5,000,000 of impounded processing taxes to millers and packers, subject to a ruling by the district court as to whether baking concerns shall be permitted to intervene.

The Marsellaise French Baking Co., of New York, N. Y., on Jan. 29 was granted a temporary injunction by the Clay County District Court at Clay Center, Kan., restraining a milling company from accepting its part of processing taxes released, in an attempt to recover \$2,380 paid for flour as processing taxes.

Judge Baltzell at Indianapolis Feb. 3 held that a purchaser of flour had no right to intervene in refund of processing taxes.

Corn refiners have announced that they will pass refunds of processing taxes along to consumers as soon as legal obstacles can be cleared. All 11 members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation take the position that processors have no right to benefit from refunds of taxes borne by the ultimate consumer. All members of the Institute join in this praiseworthy action. They are American Maize Products Co., Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Clinton Co., Corn Products Refining Co., Hubinger Co.,

Huron Milling Co., Keever Starch Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Piel Bros. Starch Co., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. and Union Starch & Refining Co.

## North Dakota Demands Power Rate Slash

[Continued from page 88]

family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

### Truckers as Grain Merchants

WHEREAS, It appears that local grain markets are threatened with loss of business, and even complete annihilation by the rapid increase in the buying and transportation of grain by motor truck operators, some of whom are wholly irresponsible and none of whom are properly regulated; be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota do everything in its power, through its officers and members, to insure the adoption of laws and regulations necessary to the proper control of commercial trucking for the protection of all country elevators, local communities and other agencies of transportation which are endangered by this growing menace.

### Oppose Commodity Exchange Bill

WHEREAS, The so-called Commodity Exchange Bill, now pending in Congress, includes many provisions which we believe would seriously demoralize the essential and beneficial functions of the established grain markets to the detriment of farmers and country elevators; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota authorize and instruct its officers and directors to do everything in their power to eliminate from this measure those provisions which they believe are unnecessary, undesirable and destructive.

### Appreciation of Reduced Freight Rates

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, in Convention assembled, express our sincere appreciation of the recent action of the railroads of the Northwest in granting a reduction of 50% in freight rates applying to the transportation of government seed stocks, which action is in line with several similar concessions granted previously to farmers of this territory in times of stress and need.

### Oppose Storage of Grain on Farms

RESOLVED, That we authorize our officers to co-operate with all other interested organi-

zations and individuals in efforts to repeal the grain storage clause of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on the ground that this represents both a burden and a hazard to country elevators, and has no excuse for existence in view of the strict and adequate regulations already in force in N. D. governing the handling of stored grain.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, West Hotel.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Mar. 9, 10, 11. National Scalemen's Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Apr. 22, 23. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

May 24. National Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

June 1, 5. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 11, 12. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

June 25, 26, 27. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

June 29. Farm Seed Group of A. S. T. A. at Dallas, Tex.

June 29, 30 and July 1. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

# INDIANAPOLIS

## Stands Out Ahead

Located in the heart of the Corn Belt and having the best railroad and handling facilities, Indianapolis affords you an excellent outlet for your grain. Active buyers assure a constant market.

*Ship us your wheat, corn, and oats.*

**Acme-Evans Co.**  
*Millers*

**James E. Bennett & Co.**  
*Grain, Provisions, Stocks*

**The Cleveland Grain Co.**  
*Consignments*

**Dorgan Grain Co.**  
*General Grain Business*

**The Early & Daniel Co.**  
*Receivers and Shippers*

**Hayward-Rich Grain Corp.**  
*Commission & Brokerage*

**The Lew Hill Grain Co.**  
*Commission & Brokerage*

**Lowell Hoyt & Co.**  
*Grain Commission*

**Indianapolis Public Elevator Corp.**  
*Grain Storage and Drying*

**McEwan-Butturff Grain Co.**  
*Consignments*

**C. Wm. Maibucher Grain Co.**  
*Receivers and Shippers*

**Mid-West Elevator Company**  
*Receivers and Shippers*

**Fred W. Scholl Grain Co., Inc.**  
*Receivers and Shippers*

**Reed Grain Co.**  
*Receivers and Shippers*

**Standard Elevator Co.**  
*Receivers and Shippers*

**Steinhart Grain Co.**  
*Receivers and Shippers*



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

THE U. S. Supreme Court's decision putting the AAA out of business should help to increase the acreage and reduce imports of all grains, insuring greater volume for grain producers and grain merchants.

LOOSE CLOTHING is extra hazardous to workmen who spend much time about unprotected moving machinery, as was learned unexpectedly by an Iowa feed mill tender who was carried to the ceiling.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE collector has announced that all processing tax refunds must be listed as net income so recipients will have to give up a large percentage of their refund as income tax.

THREE OHIO youths who collected for wheat they had not delivered through forgery of scale tickets are now lounging in the penitentiary. The use of duplicating scale tickets and the posting of each day's receipts would have disclosed this fraud before the swindlers had collected much money.

THE CHINCH bug, the green bug, the Hessian fly and a number of other destructive pests long worshipped by the leading members of the Crop Killers Union are suffering intensely from the prolonged low temperature, so cannot be depended upon for their usual amount of damage to growing crops this year.

HIGH PRICES that have ruled all season for cash wheat in the Northwest should be an inducement to farmers to sow a large acreage this spring, if they are not to be outdone by their brothers in Kansas who have sown one of the largest acreages on record. To equal their 1927 record the spring wheat states would have to produce 250,000,000 bus. more spring and durum than in 1934.

GOVERNMENT MEDDLING with wheat marketing thru the defunct Federal Farm Board a few years ago is finding its counterpart in the cotton market at the present time, Washington congressmen being busily occupied with plans to dispose of government cotton without ruining the farmers' market. This they are striving to do, perhaps vainly, thru their favorite magic of "passing a bill."

THE LIVES and limbs of elevator operators are far too valuable to tolerate the continued use of oldstyle, obsolete manlifts which seem to have a chronic weakness for failing to give the service expected. The new modern manlift is equipped with so many dependable safety devices that none other can be tolerated in any country elevator at even half their cost. Hardly a month passes that we do not report at least one serious accident from the use of oldstyle manlifts.

WHILE THE recent snowstorms have greatly interfered with the operation of merchandising trucks, the railroads continue to make deliveries as per schedule and the railroads built and maintain their own highways.

THE ADVANCING cost of compensation insurance should encourage both employer and employee to exercise greater vigilance in safeguarding all moving machinery and hazards of the elevator. The fewer the accidents the lower the cost of insurance to the underwriters and to the elevator operator.

SHIPPERS, who recognize the advantage of cultivating the favor of the grain sampler who opens the car at destination will exert themselves to trim load evenly so as to facilitate the obtaining of a fair average sample of the car's contents. Thoroughly mixing and evenly loading shipments has saved many a shipper from disappointing discounts.

RAISING railroad wages to eight hours' pay for six hours' work, as contemplated in bills introduced in Congress, would increase freight charges in addition to the other taxes that are keeping producer and consumer apart. In the forced readjustment the consumer would buy less and the grain shipper would turn to other means of transport.

OPPONENTS of the smaller hole in the corn sieve claim that since cracked corn that does not go thru is classed as corn it would be possible to fill a contract for corn with a carload containing nothing but cracked kernels totally unacceptable to the buyer, suggesting the advisability of having a percentage limit on the broken kernels as detected by the eye.

CHANGING hours of trading on the exchanges in conformity to the Chicago city ordinance adopting eastern time will require a much later opening by the clock if the Western territory is not to be inconvenienced. With the new time in force all thru the year there will follow an eventual adjustment of all activities to one hour later, and all the advantages of alleged "daylight saving" will be lost.

THAT CANADIAN wheat prices have been sagging for weeks past while Liverpool, Rotterdam, Buenos Aires and Chicago have held strong is susceptible of but one explanation, the burden placed on the market by sales of the wheat unwisely accumulated by the Canadian wheat pool. Before Canada began boosting the price of wheat continental Europe absorbed large quantities, but will do so no longer and now Great Britain and the United States can not increase their purchases, leaving Canada in a worse position than appears on the surface.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 12, 1936

BUYING corn without the assistance of an efficient moisture tester is sure to result in the purchase of a lot of water at corn prices.

BOSTON'S grain inspection department enjoys an increase while Kansas' department suffers a loss of revenue as the result of the farm policy of scarcity.

CALCIUM chloride in the water barrels for fire protection never was more necessary than during the present prolonged cold spell. Has your fire fighting liquid congealed?

AND NOW cotton, tobacco and potatoes have been released from acreage control, so everyone will be permitted to plant just as much as they wish without consulting swivel chair bureaucrats.

WHO is holding the burdensome surplus of basic farm commodities, which is claimed to constitute the backbone of the so-called "emergency," so dear to the wild imagination of the false farm agitators.



DEALERS distributing live stock and poultry remedies not registered as required by state law and threatened with prosecution by the state authorities can avoid trouble by insisting that the manufacturers register their remedies, or refusing to buy or handle them, thus driving off the market worthless remedies that the proprietors can not afford to expose by registration.

LOADING GRAIN out of a right-of-way elevator into trucks for shipment should not be ground for cancellation of the lease. For the small and doubtful benefit of having his elevator on railroad ground instead of off the right-of-way the shipper can not afford to have the lessor hamper his use of scales or bins. Grain buyers would prefer to ship by rail and would do so if carriers would meet truckers' rates. Sales to truckers have often brot losses to the elevator operator.

THE RAILROAD co-ordinator professes to be tired of waiting for the roads to do away with duplication of services, and will soon issue orders consolidating freight yards and passenger stations. In many instances of the forced removal of terminals to the other location the question will arise whether the saving to the roads will equal the loss to the public accustomed to the convenient short drayage to the nearby terminal at which the business tributary to that line was built up. If access to freight terminals is made more costly shippers will divert more traffic to the trucks.

WHILE some builders of country grain elevators have made use of steel I beams in supporting overhead bins, and main bins, where a full basement was built, others disapprove of this practice, contending that the steel I beams are a serious hazard in case of fire. "Just a very little heat," contends one designer, "will cause a load bearing I beam to bend and wilt. But wood timbers will burn for hours before they crack and drop their load, because they burn only on the outside. When wood is employed fire departments, owners or employes, have a better chance to save the elevator from complete destruction."

UNIFORMITY IN ANY line of human endeavor always makes for ease in attaining the results desired. For some time the grain handling merchants in the Pacific Northwest states have wished for, longed for and worked for uniform warehouse laws. Naturally, some difficulty should be experienced in agreeing on the laws desired, but finally those most active in the campaign seem to have agreed on what is most desirable for all concerned and are now conducting a campaign for uniformity with uniform laws and uniform enforcement. All interests affected will be glad to assist in promoting a uniform understanding of the result sought.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC will soon start to gather its largest corn crop so that the consumers of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be able to buy cheap corn even though the farmers of the U. S. Corn Belt fail to obtain a crop.

ZERO temperatures in the Corn Belt that have prevailed for some time have dried out much cribbed corn that otherwise could not make the grade on account of excess moisture, tho sound. If corn on hand has already developed the sourness described as acidity by the chemists early shipment is advisable as deterioration will be resumed after the corn comes out of "cold storage," and the unfortunate holder at that time will be the loser.

### Seed That Will Grow In Urgent Demand

Reports from different sections of the country regarding the low germination of seed grain, and especially seed corn and seed wheat, is most discouraging, and emphasizes the necessity of every country elevator operator conducting germination tests and keeping in close touch with all seed testing laboratories in the hope of providing desirable seed to farmers who will soon be asking, WHAT to do.

The seed testing authorities of different communities report so much of the seed is diseased and weak that little of it is fit for planting. Hence, elevator men who desire to have a crop to market next fall, owe it to themselves to see that their farmer patrons are supplied with seed that can be depended upon to grow.

### Meeting Trucking Competition

The conference at Kansas City last week offers more encouragement for merchants suffering from the merchandising activities of tricky truckers than any conference yet held to deal with this problem. Many different agencies are now on the lookout for tricky practices or dishonorable methods on the part of truckers with a view to placing all who have suffered heretofore at the hands of these irresponsibles, on guard.

The more publicity given to the dishonorable practices of the truckers, the fewer farmers and elevator operators will suffer from a repetition of these bad practices. It is also likely that some legislation will be inaugurated in the states of the Grain Belt that will check the swindling activities of the sharpers. In the meantime, it behooves all elevator operators to keep close tab on the truckers operating in their community, getting names, license numbers and description of trucks used, so they can give more explicit information regarding offenders and thereby help to keep the farmers of their communities on the lookout for these tricksters.

### After the AAA a Sound Program

Bewildered by the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA the hand-picked farm leaders summoned to Washington by the burocracy to devise new legislation to give the burocrats a stronger hold on the farmer immediately met two rebuffs.

Senators told the agitators that any crop control would be contrary to the dictum of the court. The National Grange, oldest of the farm organizations, declared that it did not believe it possible to revive legislation that has been declared unconstitutional simply by restating its purpose.

A sound program of farm relief is possible only when the farmers will divorce themselves from burocratic control. Farmers would never voluntarily adopt such a monstrosity as the potato control law. The retirement of marginal lands urged by the Grange is far superior to the burocratic idea of cutting acreage under which the best lands as well as the poor soils were to be taken out of production.

Such legislation as may be enacted should respect the ability and the desire of the farmer to direct his own activities. The Department of Agriculture should be looked to for information and not for management or regimentation. The farmers are entitled to the full freedom of their business just as much as those engaged in any other line.

Burocratic regulation of farm management can never be made to work efficiently. When authority is sought to depart from the rules so much time elapses before permission is granted that the emergency calling for action has long since passed. Witness the retailer in Minnesota desiring to give an employe an extra half hour off for luncheon on account of stomach trouble, when the NRA rule permitted only one hour under penalty of \$500 per day fine for violation. The request was made of the NRA Nov. 16, 1934, and not until Jan. 4, 1935, did the Washington authority issue the order permitting the extra half hour.

The farm problem is a real one and should have the attention of real statesmanship. Before the depression there was a lack of balance between the income of the rural population on the one hand and the income of the urban population on the other hand. As estimated by the Brookings Institution the average income 5,800,000 farm families in 1929 was only \$1,240, compared with \$3,225 for 21,647,000 non-farm families.

With a clear slate before them it is hoped that Congress will be able to enact a sound program of farm relief, one to which the grain dealers earnestly desiring the improvement of the farmer's condition, will gladly give their wholehearted support.



# North Dakota Ass'n Demands Power Rate Slash

The North Dakota Flickertails held a freeze-out contest with the Jack Frost which ended up in a 3 to 1 victory for the latter, two-thirds or more of the anticipated attendance at the annual Alaskan convention of this brave state's Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n being snow-bound or frost-bitten.

The balance, numbering a registered 463 for the "Flickertail" boosters, bravely drank ice-water, shuddered to think of the drive home over impassable highways, and reflected their California background by assuring one another that the "unusual" 40-below weather would be on the wane in a few minutes.

In this frigid atmosphere the capital city of Bismarck was filled with hustle and bustle on Feb. 4-6, when the grain dealers took over the city, the reigns of state, and even annexed the governor himself. Fighting for a slashed "demand" (or stand-by) charge on their power bills, pledging themselves to scrap for a continued reduced rail rate from Minneapolis to Chicago, exploding popular socialistic slogans, warning against planting of light weight seed, condemning government by small minorities or pressure groups, and calling on Congress to discard for all time the proposed Commodity Exchange legislation, the assembly stayed right in the saddle and rode the convention program through to a successful adjournment, which was followed by the gratifying selection of President C. H. Conaway to the permanent post of full-time state association secretary.

PRESIDENT CONAWAY, Starkweather, in opening the first business session Tuesday morning said:

DIRECTOR MATT BAYER, Regent, read the report of the Secretary's office, following praise for the late Sec'y Pete Lee, saying:

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS concluded the morning's work, and resulted in the selection of A. H. Felchle, Goodrich; A. E. Neidlinger, Hampden; Bernard Johnson, Thompson; J. P. Schmidt, Bismarck, and F. H. Goldstone, Grafton, to the Resolutions Com'te, and Julius Johnson, Battleview; H. W. Reed, Burnstead, and R. L. Olson, Deering, to the Credentials Com'te.

## Oppose Rail Rate Boost; Power Charges

Thundering his determination to block the proposed rail rate boost between Minneapolis and Chicago because it would be passed back to the North Dakota farmers and grain dealers, President Conaway opened the second business session Tuesday afternoon with the appointment of Fred Kline, Buelah; J. A. Buchanan of Buchanan, and J. W. Piper of Buffalo, as a special com'te to draft demands for both a continuation of the present rail rate, as well as a 50% slash in the demand (or stand-by) charges for the users of electric current.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU was then explained by Milton Higgins, who pointed out that within this state all employers must insure all employees, whether full or part time; that premiums not paid within 30 days cannot be legally waived but the bureau may make an elective award in case of accident which in turn may be deducted by the employer from the premiums due. Employers were also warned that an injured employee may file claim for an award within one year and that if filed too late the employer may have to pay the claim himself. Paying premiums in default makes insurance coverage retroactive, however no credit will be allowed by the bureau for expenses paid out for the injured.

Net premiums received from grain dealers between July 1, 1919, and Dec. 31, 1934, totalled \$450,000, against which there were 1,600 claims for injuries totalling \$267,000, and 17

claims for deaths totalling \$133,000. The deceased left 34 dependents, or an average of two. The remaining \$50,000 is placed in a surplus fund.

This effort on the part of the state has stopped employers from being taken advantage of, provides coverage at a cost of 6.35% on \$500,000 business, and the employer with a bad experience record (who consequently get assessed up to 30% additional premium for not more than 5 years) pays the extra burden caused by his own lack of safety effort. Mississippi and Arkansas were said to be the only two states not having Workmen's Compensation Acts.

TRUCK COMPETITION is becoming quite acute in Minnesota and the Red River Valley, according to Ralph F. Gunkelman, Fargo, and in face of their destroying the lignite trade the Railroad Commission allowed a rail rate boost. This expression brought unanimous approval of a resolution against electric power companies' "demand" charges.

PROCESSING TAX REBATES on floor stocks of flour may be obtained when, as, and if an appropriation is voted by Congress, by filing a claim with the federal Treasury Department, Mr. Gunkelman concluded.

OVERFLOWING ELEVATORS with millions of bushels of grain piled on the ground will never be experienced by shippers again in the opinion of J. J. Haydn, Minneapolis, head of the Car Service Division of the Northwest Regional Shippers Advisory Board, who outlined the purposes of such boards in soliciting carloading estimates and other suggestions. Other industries can better determine their carloading needs from those expressed by agricultural shippers, he pointed out. President Conaway now services on this board.

MORE FEDERAL APPEALS were made from July through December of last year than in many seasons, according to Robert Black, federal grain supervisor, Minneapolis, inspections totalling 137,408 for this district against a total for the entire country for the same period of 624,000, or 22%. Appeals totalled less than 10% or 12,000 out of the 137,000 inspections.

While country dealers do not look with favor upon federal appeals, Mr. Black pointed to the elaborate private sampling departments and laboratories maintained by terminal elevators and mills, called attention to the difficulty of loading cars evenly this year because of varying test weights, and revealed that two-thirds of the appeals were rendered in favor of the buyers and one-third in favor of the sellers. Since the inauguration of a 10 probe sample (instead of 5) on sample grade wheat and light weight barley inspection efficiency had improved and the number of appeals declined.

The more sprouted wheat in a carload, the greater the storage problem, however since 1 or 2% of sprouted hard wheat makes better flour therefor 2% tolerance is allowed in the grade. Contrary to general opinion chaff is not removed from samples before grading by the federal department, which is according to regulations, whereas the country dealers do, which may account for the variations on grade returns from expectations.

Cars should be filled to 24 inches of the roof and trimmed off evenly for the best inspection and rail rates, according to Mr. Black, warning that care should be taken to properly mix before loading as in drawing from a bin the heavy weight wheat comes out first and goes into the bottom of the car.

Bin burnt grain is *not* a government grading factor; thistle stain will *not* color the flour;

wild oats are *not* considered dockage; barley characteristics east and west of the Rocky Mountains differs; buyers sometimes buy from particular stations, and an appeal can be filed anytime before the end of the second business day after original inspection.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, gets 65c of the grain going to Duluth, according to C. W. Peacock of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, Superior.

SCABBY BARLEY. Good, bad or indifferent barley is all going at the same price, deplored Otto Zimmerman, chairman of the Minnesota Board of Appeals, who charged that federal grades had too many technicalities. Malsters still will not buy North Dakota barley just as they refused South Dakota barley 30 years ago, he said.

RELIEF RAIL RATES were only effective on grain shipped during the allotted time, it developed during closing discussion, and the loss on any shipments after that date is on the elevator operators.

## Greed, Not Competition, Ruinous

THE AAA INVALIDATION by the federal Supreme court was through the application of well-recognized principles. This was an "extraordinary" law, was the first federal attempt to regulate the Agricultural Industry, and the first direct attempt to levy on one class for the benefit of another class. In reality it was a consumers tax. Thus commenced Ex-Governor George F. Shafer, Bismarck, in addressing the silver anniversary banquet served 280. Previously a grain dealer, this capable economist and diplomatic executive explained to everyone's complete understanding why the AAA was unconstitutional. Agriculturalists' income was out of balance with protected industrialists' prices, and the world's markets would not absorb the agricultural surplus at a profitable price, so the AAA was enacted.

The federal constitution does not state that the federal government can regulate agriculture, therefore it is a state power. Yet the federal government was purchasing from agriculturalists their compliance with a law on a matter over which they had no jurisdiction. If the Act had said that the depressed status of agriculture effected the entire country, even in the mistaken opinion of Congress, then the Act would have been legal.

While the two political parties will make the agricultural situation a big plank this fall, they will not make the same mistake again and will not tie up the tax and the purpose in the same

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Sec'y C. H. Conaway, Starkweather, N. D.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Shortage on Clear Record Car?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We have claim with the Illinois Central Railroad Co. for loss of soy beans while in transit, claim is for \$44.12.

We have two weights on this car. The truck scale made the weight 85,850 and the automatic scale in the elevator weight 85,800, showing 50 lbs. less at the elevator scale.

Car went to Allied Mills at Peoria and was weighed at 82,270 lbs., a shortage of 3,530 lbs. The railroad claims that car seals were intact and there is no evidence of leakage, and offer to settle for 50%. This we refused to do, and ask them to return all papers.

We will file suit before the Justice of the Peace and try to collect at this end. What is your advice in a shortage of this kind, and what would you advise? We shipped some 90 cars grain last year and all weights were from 100 to 300 lbs. over or short of a total weight of 100,000 lbs., so our scales are in good order. Something must have happened to this car while in railroad's possession.—Woodford Elevator Co., J. A. Simpson, Jr., mgr., Minonk, Ill.

**Ans.:** The fact that weights have always held out is an argument that will be accepted by the claim departments; but not in court.

In the absence of proof that shipper's weighing was erroneous the court will accept shipper's weight.

"Clear record" as to seals and condition of car is only a bluff by the claim department to discourage shippers from collecting by suit, and to persuade them to compromise claim.

The court will accept the destination weight as correct when unloaded, but not as evidence of weight at origin. It is the weight at point of origin that the courts accept as establishing carrier's liability. When there is a difference, as in this case, the courts take the position that the grain must have leaked out in transit, and give judgment for shipper for full amount placed in the car by him.

### Recording Mortgage on Stock in Other County

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We hold a chattel mortgage on a tenant farmer's stock. It was recorded in the county in which he now lives. However he is moving to another county. Is it necessary to have the mortgage filed in the county he is about to move to? It has not expired.—Ferris Grain Co., Irwin, Ill.

**Ans.:** Buyer of chattels mortgaged in another county assumes the same risk as if he bought in the county where recorded altho he has no notice by reference to his county records of mortgages.

No buyer, however innocent, can take title to mortgaged property, since a mortgage is equivalent to a bill of sale transferring title to mortgagee, with certain exceptions, the deficiency of the mortgage being that possession of the property is not given, but remains with the mortgagor.

A mortgage good in one county is good in any other county.

The fee for filing is so little that the mortgagee could afford to file in the county to which removed, for the double purpose of avoiding a lawsuit and to protect buyers or creditors.

In 50 Ill. 370 it was held, in *Mumford v. Canty*, that "The removal of the mortgagor from the town or county in which he resided when the mortgage was executed, and where it was duly recorded, and the taking of the mortgaged property with him, does not invalidate the record of the mortgage, nor necessitate the recording of it again in the town or county to which he moved."

Cattle exports from Canada to the United States were announced Jan. 17 at Montreal as having been 122,039 head during 1935, against only 5,871 during 1934. Other conditions remaining the same increased exports are expected under the reduced duty effective Jan. 1.

### Minnesota Farmers Elev. Ass'n at Minneapolis

The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its 29th annual convention in Minneapolis, February 18-20.

The convention sessions will be held in the Moorish Room of the West Hotel beginning at 10:00 A. M. each day. The afternoon sessions will convene at 2:00 P. M. and adjourn at 4 P. M., in order to give delegates and visitors ample time for sight-seeing and other activities.

The annual dinner and entertainment will be held Wednesday evening and the convention will close with a business meeting and election Thursday afternoon.

All Northwest country elevator officers and managers are expected to attend, including visitors from North and South Dakota as well as Minnesota members.

A large attendance of farmer directors of co-operative elevators is expected at a special meeting Tuesday evening, at which the general topic will be "Responsibilities of Boards of Directors."

The program of addresses and discussions prepared for the annual meeting will deal with practically every important problem confronting country elevators, including transportation conditions, competition, federal and state income tax, legal and financial responsibilities, marketing and management.

A large number of exhibits of commodities handled by country elevators and equipment and supplies utilized in their business will be displayed in the lobby and on the mezzanine floor of the West Hotel. Practically every grain commission firm and a large number of coal companies and other concerns doing business with country elevators will maintain headquarters rooms at the West and other hotels. Advance reservations indicate that the number of exhibits, as well as the attendance, will far exceed the records of any previous convention of the Association.

The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota is a service and educational organization, with a membership of several hundred farmer co-operative elevators and an associate membership made up of independent country elevators.

The officers of the Association are: Oscar A. Olson, Truman, president; Fred Seidensticker, Wheaton, vice president; A. F. Nelson, Phoenix Building, Minneapolis, secretary; C. A. Erickson, Hallock, E. J. Butler, Hector, Iver Wolum, Porter, H. A. Fredrickson, Windom, J. E. Brin, Stewartville, and Theo. Frederickson, Murdock, are members of the Board of Directors.

### Another Arsonist Sentenced

February 3, Orris Glover pleaded guilty to the charge of having burned the grain elevator of Wallace Ashby, Ladoga, Indiana, and was sentenced to one to ten years in the State Penitentiary at Michigan City.

The case was nearly four years old, the elevator having burned on June 4, 1932. At the time of the crime the prisoner was thirty years of age, and the motive given in the confession was revenge against Mr. Ashby for discharge of Glover's father, who had been working at the elevator.

The case has been under investigation by the Fire Loss Investigation Department of the "Mill Mutual" insurance companies.

### North Dakota Ass'n Demands Power Rate Slash

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law. The tax measure will be for the supposed support of the government but in the end will be a consumers' tax.

Congress will declare that sub-marginal land should not be devoted to wheat, corn, cotton, etc. They will declare some of the soil exhausted from certain production and conservation necessary, and will give the country a new AAA.

"We're coming into a new era of government," he prophesied. Government now is not in behalf of the public, but is run by "pressure" groups, seeking to gain an advantage or to prevent some other group from getting an advantage over them. Congressmen are subject to pressure for they want to keep their jobs, thus they try to carry out what appears to be the dominant sentiment of their constituency, and everyone knows a small group can create many times the amount of pressure they really represent.

Citizens will look more than ever before to Washington, D. C., for economic assistance. Where this trend will end no one will know. A government of special interests may lead to the ruination of federal credit. It took the South 50 years to recover from their credit jolt following the Civil War, he cited, in pleading against inflation.

We can not surrender the jurisdiction of the states to a central government, for that would be to lose our liberty. We can not give up the basic liberties of the American people. Competition is the life of trade but greed is the ruination of any country.

PRES. CONAWAY resigned his post and from the Board of Directors, at the opening of the seventh business session on Thursday afternoon. Following assembly of district representatives each re-elected their representative on the board of directors, viz., Paul Anderson, Grafton, 1st district; Jacob Eckhart, Martin, second district; Walter Albright, Bonetrail, third district; Fred Klein, Beulah, director at large, and V. E. Lagerstad, Hampden, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Conaway.

A rising vote of thanks for his services rendered the past 5 years was extended the outgoing president, C. H. Conaway of Starkweather.

NEW OFFICERS, elected by the directors, are: Walter Albright, Williston, president; J. A. Buchanan, Buchanan, vice-pres.; and C. H. Conaway, Starkweather, sec'y.

Mr. Conaway will move to Grand Forks, the association's headquarters, at once. The office will, however, be moved to Jamestown on June 1, it was decided.

Grand Forks won the 1937 convention, when summer weather is promised for January and February.

### Resolutions Adopted

Ex-Sec'y Peter A. Lee

Happy indeed is the man who can depart this life with the knowledge of duties well performed, with the consciousness of having brought happiness and inspiration to his fellow men, and leave behind him countless sincere friends to regret his passing. Such a man was Peter A. Lee. During the years he served this Association as Secretary, he endeared himself to everyone who knew him throughout the length and breadth of our State, and though it was his lot to be called from labor while still many useful years of life might have been expected, yet from a standpoint of accomplishment, he lived long and well. Truly "his" works do follow him. We cherish his memory and shall miss his friendly smile, his hearty handclasp and his ever cheerful word of greeting; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota in Convention assembled, that in the passing of Peter A. Lee the Association has lost an efficient and loyal officer and the State and community in which he lived an upright, progressive and valuable citizen; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we extend to his wife and  
[Concluded on page 84]



# Legislation at Washington

**H. R. 9277** by Lamneck would repeal the Potato Act of 1935.

**S. 3745** by Connally provides for issuance of export debentures.

**H. R. 10192** by Gray, appropriates \$500,000,000 to pay off benefits under the A.H.A.

**H. J. Res. 460** by Jones appropriates \$296,000,000 to meet commitments under the A.A.A.

**S. 3532** by Smith authorizes the F.C.A. to make loans not in excess of \$1,000,000 to farmers for crop production.

**H. R. 10486** by Utterback makes it unlawful to discriminate in prices between different purchasers of commodities in commerce.

**S. 3522** by Carey authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to buy or lease 50,000,000 acres of sub-marginal lands, and to purchase surplus crops.

**H. J. Res. 454** by Hobbs provides for an amendment to the constitution empowering the Congress to buy and sell farm products and to regulate production.

**A bill** permitting producers and consumers to bring suit against processors to recover taxes was introduced Feb. 3 by Senator Elmer Benson of Minnesota.

**S. 3538** by McNary provides for the export debenture plan, equalization fees, marketing agreements, a \$250,000,000 revolving fund and the allotment plan.

**S. 3780** by Bankhead, ostensibly to conserve the soil resources of the nation, permits the Sec'y of Agriculture to control production by making payments.

**S. 3596** by McNary appropriates \$300,000,000 for rental and benefit payments on crop adjustment contracts to farmers who applied for such contracts prior to Jan. 6.

**The Senate** Feb. 6 began consideration of a bill by Smith taking charge of the government-owned cotton and requiring its sale at rate of 25,000 bales per week.

**A bill** permitting grain to be held in bond three years instead of the present 10 months has been introduced by Senator Copeland of New York.

**S. J. Res. 185** by Logan provides for a constitutional amendment empowering the Congress to regulate and control agricultural, mineral or manufactured products that may move in or affect interstate commerce.

**S. J. Res. 195** by Russell declares that cotton producers are shackled with mandatory control without being permitted benefit payments from the treasury, and suspends the ginning tax.

**The Jones bill** authorizing \$40,000,000 production and marketing loans to farmers was passed Feb. 3 by the House, limit \$300. The Senate passed a similar bill carrying \$60,000,000 with \$1,000 limit to each farmer.

**H. R. 10124** by Kennedy, the new Federal Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, provides imprisonment for a year or \$5,000 fine for violation of regulations one of which is a "refusal to permit access to or copying of any record of shipments."

**A bill** making it a penal offense for distillers or rectifiers to sell in interstate commerce any whisky which is not made of cereal grains has been introduced by Senator Van Nuys, in an endeavor to prevent the use of black-strap molasses in the manufacture of alcohol.

**A bill** repealing the cotton, tobacco and potato acts was introduced by Marvin Jones, chairman of the House com'te on agriculture, Feb. 3, in compliance with the president's request of same date, and passed by the Senate Feb. 4 without a record vote. The bill passed the House Feb. 5 by 167 to 5.

**A bill** by Rep. Hope of Kansas provides for the tariff equivalent plan of payments on wheat, cotton, tobacco and hog products. A farmer growing 1,000 bus. of wheat at \$1 a bushel would receive a benefit payment of about 25 cents a bushel on three-fourths of his crop which would be domestically consumed—a bounty check of \$187.50.

**S. 1152** was urged for passage recently before the House Com'te on Merchant Marine by N. D. Belnap and Geo. O. Griffith, representing the National Industrial Traffic League. The B/L under the Senate Bill is prima facie evidence of the receipt of goods by the carrier and it preserves the provisions of the Pomerene Act, under which a carrier is liable for receipt of goods under a B/L signed for by its representative, even tho such goods may not have been received.

**S. J. Res.** by Bankhead appropriates \$236,185,000 for commitments and administrative expenses of the A.A.A. The bill passed the Senate Feb. 3, with \$60,000,000 added. The government owes \$215,940,000 to 2,112,000 contract holders for carrying out provisions of 1935 A.A.A. crop programs. The rental and benefit payments due for each program and the estimated number of contracts involved: Cotton, \$15,177,000 and 300,000 contracts; wheat, \$59,160,000 and 650,000; corn-hogs, \$98,264,000 and 1,050,000;

tobacco, \$7,195,000 and 60,000; sugar, \$35,143,000 and 35,000; peanuts, \$832,000 and 15,000; rice, \$169,000 and 2,000. Funds asked to clean up 1935 programs totaled \$236,185,000.

## The New Crop Control Bill

Altho the Supreme Court found the federal government had no power under the Constitution to control production, Rep. Jones has introduced H. R. 10500, virtually attempting to restore to the Sec'y of Agriculture full power to control production as under the AAA.

The bill recites that "Depletion of the soil and the improper use of the soil resources of the Nation impede the orderly flow of agricultural commodities in the channels of trade, endanger the assurance of an adequate supply of such commodities at a fair price to producers and consumers, endanger the re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power, and otherwise adversely affect the national welfare, and, therefore, it is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act also to secure, and the purposes of this Act shall also include (a) preservation and improvement of soil fertility, (b) promotion of the economic use of land, (c) diminution of exploitation and unprofitable use of national soil resources, (d) provision for and maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements at prices fair to both producers and consumers thereof, (e) reestablishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power."

It is provided that payments shall be made to agricultural producers based upon (1) their acreage of soil improving or erosion preventing crops, (2) their acreage of crop land, (3) changes in the use of their land, or (4) a percentage of their normal production of any one or more agricultural commodities designated by the Secretary which equals that percentage of the normal national production of such commodities required for domestic consumption.

As re-written by the Senate Com'te on Agriculture Feb. 5 the bill provides that the crop control forbidden by the Constitution to the central government shall be effected indirectly by enlisting the several states in the control program.

Taxes will be levied and the proceeds paid only to such states as before two years have elapsed have designated some state agency, approved by the Sec'y of Agriculture, to distribute the bribes, described by the Supreme Court as "coercion" money to farmers who divert their grain acreage into prescribed soil improving crops.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the com'te, says "This bill provides for state co-operation with the federal government. The sec'y of agriculture will act as co-ordinator for the states. It does not say that two years must intervene before the states signify their intention to co-operate. A state may enter the permanent farm program whenever it sees fit.

"In the interim between the present and the time the state decides to enter the program the measure will provide for emergency aid. However, at the end of two years, if the state has not entered the program it will be summarily cut off from federal aid."

The explosion in the soybean plant of the Glidden Co. at Chicago Oct. 7 was due to ignition of hexane vapors, the chemical engineers of the Dept. of Agriculture announced Jan. 22, confirming the report published in the Journal Oct. 9. A spark from an electric motor on a flaking roll is believed to have ignited dust and the gas.

## Meeting Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

The 32d annual meeting of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 28 to 30, at the Savery Hotel.

JOHN C. DE MAR, Iowa commerce counsel, led a discussion of railroad abandonment and dismemberment.

RAY MURRAY, sec'y of agriculture, followed with a talk on the seed and feed laws of Iowa.

C. B. STEWART, Lincoln, Neb., delivered an address on "Co-operative Grain Marketing."

PROF. FRANK ROBOTKA of Ames gave his views on the future of Iowa co-operatives.

C. E. HUFF of Chicago outlined a "Legislative Program for Co-operatives."

DEAN FRILEY, acting pres. of Iowa State College, made an address at the banquet in the evening.

E. L. KREGER led a discussion the last day on scale inspection, truck regulation, the federal grain grades, and legislation.

Old officers and directors were re-elected.

## Currie Elected President of Boston 'Change

Carl J. B. Currie, for many years a worker in the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and at present a director in that organization, has been elected pres. of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, as a deserved recognition of his ability as an administrator.

Born in Boston in 1898, Mr. Currie began his grain career at the age of 20 with Park & Pollard, advancing to the position of buyer, which he held for 10 years. Early in 1934 he left that company to become treasurer of Unity Feeds, Inc. Among his other trade activities is the chairmanship of the hay, grain, straw, flour and feed division of the New England Shippers Advisory Board.—L. V. S.



Carl J. B. Currie, Boston, Pres.-Elect Grain & Flour Exchange.



# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

## An Agricultural Paradox

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Prefacing his remarks with "Now, in this emergency," one of the farm Bigwigs in Washington in conference recently was interrupted by Senator Smith of South Carolina with "Hold on, there, brother. I have been coming to Washington for 27 years and every year I have been hearing about an 'EMERGENCY.' What I want to know is this the same emergency I have been hearing about or a new one."

Apparently there has been an emergency from the beginning of time, not only in agriculture but in every line of endeavor and will continue to be for the next century or so unless the millennium shall have been reached. That's nature and above all human nature.

Buyers of farm products for the past 25 to 50 years agree that seldom if ever in that time has any producer ever admitted or confessed that the crop or whatever production was on a profitable basis.

If planned scarcity insures prosperity—  
Then why not more scarcity more prosperity—

If depleted production produces prosperity—  
Then why not total abandonment of production everlasting Prosperity?

Why burden the farmer and producer with absolute and continued losses when by a simple method complete scarcity and continued prosperity (?) could be attained by the following method. Pay the producer for not raising anything, based on the theoretical or estimated previous production:

10c bu. on 800 million bus. wheat...\$ 80,000,000  
5c bu. on 3 billion bus. corn..... 150,000,000  
3c bu. on 2 billion bus' oats..... 60,000,000  
\$2.00 bale on 15 million bales cotton 30,000,000  
\$1.00 head on 40 million hogs.... 40,000,000  
\$1.00 head on 40 million cattle.... 40,000,000

All of which could be done for a total of 400 million dollars—mere pocket change—and the farmer could remain absolutely idle on production of these items and a few more. That would enable this country to continue importations of foreign products on a much more handsome scale than was done under the A.A.A. and then the "farming" or lack of it would surely be on a profitable basis and everybody be happy because no effort expended and payment for idle acres and idle hands with very little proportionate cost.

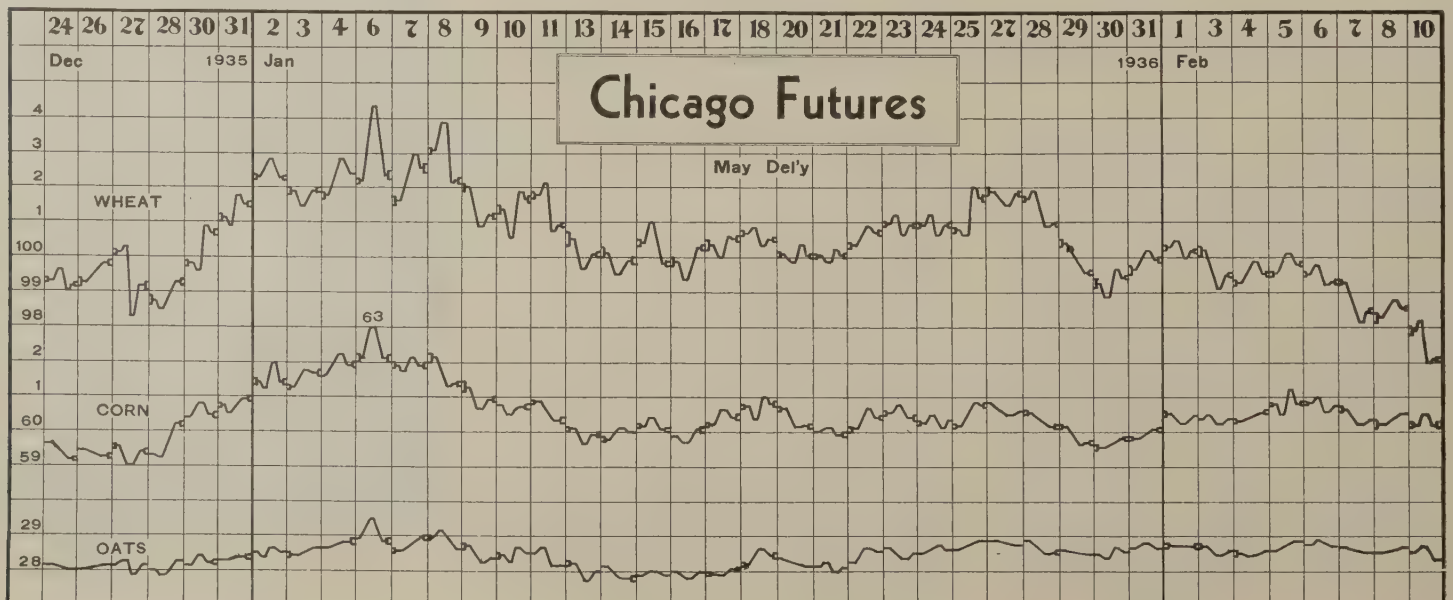
Where would the revenue for the payments come from? It would only be necessary to apply the import duties levied on farm product importations and revenue would be so increased by leaps and bounds that it would be no trick at all. Wheat alone would bring around 250 million dollars on import duties—more than half enough to pay us right off into agricultural prosperity. Can you figure it out without cranium erosion?—Frank O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

		Option		Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
		High	Low																		
Chicago .....	Wheat	107	88½	100½	100½	100½	101½	101½	100½	99½	99½	99½	100½	99½	99½	99½	99½	98½	98½	97	97½
Winnipeg .....		102½	88½	88½	88	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	86½	87½	87½	86½	86	86½	86½	85	85½	82¾	83½
Liverpool* .....		96¾	80½	95½	95	94½	94½	94½	94½	92½	92½	93½	93½	93	92½	92½	92½	91¾	90¾	90¾	88¾
Kansas City .....		108½	88½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	98½	97½	97½	98½	98½	97½	97½	97½	97	95¾	95¾	94	94½
Minneapolis .....		125½	99½	109½	109	109½	109½	109½	109½	108½	108½	109½	109½	109	109	109½	109½	108½	108½	107½	107½
Duluth, durum .....		105½	88½	102	102½	102½	103½	104½	103½	102½	102½	102½	102½	103½	104½	104½	103½	101½	102½	101½	100¾
Milwaukee .....		106¾	89½	100½	101	101½	101½	101½	100½	99½	99½	100	100½	99½	99½	99½	99½	98½	98½	97	....
Corn																					
Chicago .....		67½	56	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	59½	59¾	60	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	60¾
Kansas City .....		62¾	56½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	59½	59¾	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	60¾
Milwaukee .....		66¾	56½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	59½	59¾	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	....
Oats																					
Chicago .....		37½	26½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Winnipeg .....		35¾	29¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	32½
Minneapolis .....		29½	24½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Milwaukee .....		37½	26½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	....
Rye																					
Chicago .....		59	45	55¾	55½	55½	55½	56¾	57½	56½	56¾	57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	58½	57½	57½	56¾	58½
Minneapolis .....		59	42¾	50¾	50½	50¾	50¾	51½	51½	51	51¾	52½	52½	51¾	52¾	53	53¾	52½	52¾	51¾	52¾
Winnipeg .....		53	41¼	45½	45¼	45¼	45½	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	45½	45	44¾	44¾	45¼	45¾	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
Duluth .....		58½	46¾	51½	51½	51½	51½	52¼	52¾	52¾	52¼	53	53¾	53	53¾	54	54¾	53½	53½	53	53¾
Barley																					
Minneapolis .....		40¾	35½	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Winnipeg .....		42½	34¾	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	37	37½	37½	37	36¾	36¾	37¾	37½	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾

\*At daily current rate of exchange.





# The Country Grain Merchant and The Farm Problem

From an address by S. W. Wilder, Pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The country grain merchant forms the connecting link between the wealth of the community and the outside business world. His job is to take the grain whenever it comes to him, in whatever condition nature matures it and conserve it. He must be prepared to receive one bushel or ten thousand bushels at any time and handle it to the best interests of the community.

Because nature—ever fickle and changing—determines the season, and thereby the harvest, the character of the crop, and the condition of the grain, the operator of the elevator must suit his hours of labor and daily activities to the changing needs of the farmers of the community—his time is not his own. He must be on hand when needed. The grain must be handled and saved. Some days he must work early and late; at other times he has no business. Conditions may require him to work to exhaustion one week and to loaf the next. The weather man commands. The farmer must obey and the grain man must cooperate.

This requires country grain merchants to provide substantial equipment for weighing, cleaning and loading grain. The permanent investment in facilities will run from \$10,000 to \$50,000 for each community, which is around half a billion dollars for the grain belt. Their operation demands thousands of trained and skilled grain men. They also require ready cash and credit. A million farm families depend on these institutions for accurate weights, correct grades and the world's best market prices.

The local grain dealer has a greater investment in permanent improvements, handles more merchandise year by year, serves more people, extends more credit, administers to more needs, accommodates more families, eases more hardships, delivers more market information and helpful advice than any other industry in most of the communities.

The country grain merchant cooperates with the farmer, the banker, the lawyer, the editor, the preacher and the teacher. As the merchandiser of the grain, the new wealth created year by year, he helps them all to raise the standard of living. Through his activities and services the community improves its agriculture, its credits, its schools, its churches, its courts and its spiritual life. No man or institution is more necessary to the welfare of the grain growing community than the grain man and the institution he directs.

No factor is quite so necessary to the stability of the nation as that of our rural communities. The plainest patriotic duty of all citizens as well as our rulers is to protect, promote and defend the factors, forces and institutions that strengthen and build up the community spirit so fundamental to every American activity and ideal.

In meeting men of our trade throughout the central west the past few months, I am impressed with the growing sense of pride in our trade; of the deep patriotism of a business group that has weathered economic and political storms and yet has kept its idea of the American tradition clear.

The United States is the greatest free trade market in the world. In no other equal area has there been so large a number of people free to trade among themselves without tariffs and restrictions at state boundaries. In that area there was set up under the federal constitution a condition wherein we called no man king, and where every opportunity, from the business house to the White House, was open to every child born within our boundaries. Under the wise guidance of our constitution framers we have builded a people quite clearly the leaders in world democracy. And this old democracy called the United States, with the greatest power, the greatest wealth, the highest average standard of living, and the highest ideals, is a democracy wherein today the whirling dervishes of socialism and fascism would try to prove that we are only a tottering old failure.

We know that modern messiahs who wildly clamor for change for the sake of change only, are playing dice with the Fates. Change, experiment, adventure—all these are part of men's natural experience, but wise men weigh their chances before they change, before they experiment, or before they venture.

We of the grain trade count ourselves a part, if even a small part, of what is commonly called "business." Business itself is, in the American plan, a part of the "capitalistic system." It is based upon the home of "profit"; it makes use of "competition." That whole system is today under fire, and as part of that system we either must stand our ground with faith in the decency and efficiency of our business, or we must stand impotently aside while the mad Mullahs drive us onward to State Socialism.

For our grain business we profess pride, and offer no apologies. We have builded our membership to the highest standard of ethics attained by any business or profession. We have developed a grain marketing system that is a model for the rest of the world.

Our Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n is to your state groups, what the state group is to your individual business. Today there are fewer purely state problems and more problems of national importance. Grain men sense the need of a national organization to represent the consolidated opinions of their group. Our Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n has, in these recent months, recognized the obligation resting upon it to honestly and vigorously give voice to the sentiment of grain men upon national affairs.

There is a relationship between production and distribution which unites agriculture and the grain trade by ties so close that one cannot be harmed without injury to the other. There seems to be much difficulty in bringing to the public mind an appreciation of the fact that production and distribution are allied functions and that neither can be successful without the other. Those responsible for the passage of legislation in the name of farm relief have failed to recognize this vital inter-relationship between production and distribution. When agriculture suffers, distribution shares in the suffering. When distribution is hampered agriculture reacts unfavorably to the narrowing of markets or increased cost of reaching the markets.

We do not oppose the principles of cooperative marketing. We do, however, most definitely oppose so-called cooperative effort which is Government subsidized.

We oppose the type of cooperation that existed between the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation which was sponsored and organized by the Federal Farm Board. The Senator McNary Committee report on the Farm Board justifies our opposition.

Farmers were intrigued into investing money in various branches of that set-up on the strength of the claim that it was cooperative. So-called cooperative leaders with their enormous salaries have had good reason to perpetuate its existence and have been able to cooperate with individuals, political and governmental, in such a way as to keep it in existence during the present administration.

Ever since the cooperative theory was written into the Hoover farm relief measure the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n has had to contest elements of misrepresentation, class prejudice, and special privileges by law to certain groups.

The argument is sometimes advanced that cooperative marketing would in the final analysis eliminate the middle man. Experience to date in the grain business does not show that this is possible even in the remotest sense, except in-

sofar as the farmer producer is willing to assume the liability coincident with financing, transporting and distributing his product.

For several years our country has been conducting costly experiments in agriculture in the hope of stumbling on to a solution of the perplexing Farm Problem. In spite of all these attempts the situation has changed but little and the problem still remains an acute one. The undeniable fact is that the problem is not political but economic, and it is little wonder that a political approach should fail in actual performance.

There are two widely separated schools of thought on the agricultural problem. The one in operation at the present time is of the theoretical type. It is based on restricted acreage and controlled production backed by benefit payments for not producing. The theory is that the resulting scarcity will raise farm commodity prices to a basis of proper parity with manufactured articles and what the farmer has to buy. There can be but one outcome to this plan and that is—first government control, then government ownership and finally regimentation of all agriculture. The plan is a dangerous makeshift and it is apparent that no edict of Congress can relieve the situation and that its solution must come along economic lines and under tried economic law.

We have witnessed the attempts to raise farm prices by the killing of pigs and sows, the plowing under of cotton and corn, the withdrawal of acreage from production, only to see a flood of foreign grain enter our markets and take away from farmers a goodly portion of the demand. Leading economists and agriculturists scoff at the claims that the AAA was responsible for advancing farm prices and point conclusively to the devastating droughts of the past several years as the real cause of recovery.

The Supreme Court's recent decision declaring unconstitutional the AAA and its processing tax again throws open the Farm Problem and demands a permanent solution of it.

Its proper disposition affects every line of business in our broad land. It, therefore, behooves all of us to interest ourselves in its solution and throw our influence for a non-political and sound economic settlement. Attempts by selfish minorities to settle it will be futile and only involve farmers and the nation in further and more serious financial difficulties.

The average farmer is an individualist and fundamentally sound. He is not naturally inclined to the belief in untried theoretical methods but naturally inclines to the tried and true methods that long years have demonstrated as fair and practical. He is beginning to question his Washington Farm leadership that boldly appears and says, "WE are the voice of Agriculture," whereas they represent not 20% of the farm population. As there is "no royal road to riches," so there is "no royal road" to a final and immediate settlement of the Farm Problem. The approach of any national plan for its solution must be governed by certain immutable economic laws over which man has little or no control. The Farm Problem briefly is this—That farmer's income from agricultural products is out of all proportion to the return to other groups or to what he pays for the goods he is obliged to buy. In other words, agriculture is on an unprofitable basis with industry, although it is our most essential industry, and food our most vital force.

Tariffs enter into this, protecting industry but not the farmer to the same extent. A profitable agriculture is as essential to our nation and people as the air we breathe. Without it commercial misery and death is inevitable. Any plan must be within bounds of sound economics and must recognize—

1st. That wealth to the farmer is available only through free unlimited production and equitable exchange of grains for goods; 2nd. That wet nursing the farmer is only a temporary and dangerous sedative and not a permanent cure; 3rd. That a government can give away only that which it first takes; 4th. That no government can guarantee to its citizens in any line of endeavor, profitable employment at all times.

Within a few short weeks we have seen a number of specific plans put forth to solve the Farm Problem. They are mostly stopgaps—impracticable and full of economic danger. They start with the effort to adjust present workable land to permit the vast acreage coming into the picture by irrigation schemes, etc. All these plans aim at retirement of marginal or unsuitable land from production with government subsidy. All stress the myth of balanced production which nature positively denies to man.

The real solution is to be found in—

1st—Using tariff to sell agricultural products by either revision or reciprocity.

2nd—Restore by business-like methods lost foreign markets and open new ones.

3rd—Remove strangling regulations on marketing, on commerce and on transportation that are now burdening distribution of agricultural products and food, and finally

Move to reduce taxation at once by rigid economy of expenditures. When these are done we shall see the fading of the Farm Problem—a Prosperous Agriculture, and an ever-increasing volume of all business.



S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., President Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.



# Demand Equal Taxation for All

At the close of an interesting program that brought over 300 delegates to its 35th annual convention in Indianapolis, Jan. 30-31, the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n adopted a series of resolutions, urging that grading of soybeans be placed under the supervision of the Grain Division of the Department of Agriculture, that equal taxation of all business organizations be practiced, that the government confine itself to the business of governing, and that some means be found for reducing the rates on workmen's compensation insurance.

## Thursday Morning Session

PRES. G. A. PRITCHARD, Fortville, presided at the opening session in the Board of Trade Library.

ROY SAHM, pres. Indianapolis Board of Trade, warmly welcomed the delegates.

J. D. KIEFER, Elwood, responded, praising the Indianapolis market and urged the dealers to keep up their business courage.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Chicago, explained recent rulings of the Internal Revenue Collector on the amortization of elevators located on railroad rights-of-way, calling particular attention to the Fernandes case in the 8th Illinois district, wherein the internal revenue collector ruled that depreciation allowance must completely write an elevator off the books during the life of the ground lease. Subsequent returns from the elevator in case of sale, or fire loss, must be treated and taxed, as income.

E. E. ELLIOTT, Muncie: Since the function of a railroad site is to produce freight and revenue, it is unfair for a railroad to charge more than 6 per cent of the value of the site, based on the value of surrounding land.

W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis: We understand that some rail lines are now attempting to sell sites and trackage to shippers at an appraised value, or make leases on a basis of land value, plus track footage. Coordinator Eastman of the I.C.C., is urging railroads to increase their income by adjusting lease rates upward.

PRES. PRITCHARD touched the high spots of his administration in his annual address, saying:

## PRES. PRITCHARD'S REMARKS

The grain trade of Indiana a year ago, in common with most industries, was suffering from a severe attack of "coditis." Codes were being applied to the handling of every commodity that the grain dealer buys and sells. Regulations were rapidly turning into rackets in some lines. We who love our constitution do not believe in rackets, or racketeering, and at a Board of Directors meeting on June 27, the codes were thrown out of the ass'n, and our representatives in Congress were urged to vote against the NRA.

Early in the year an unworkable and detrimental warehousing act slipped thru the second reading in the State House. Your ass'n officers immediately went into action, and with the aid of the Indiana Farm Bureau and others, re-wrote the act, so that it became a workable law.

Our membership has been maintained, and the ass'n has been diligent in its protection of trade interests. Personally my interests have been your interests, for we are all in the country grain business together.

FRED KNOX (Hiram Hayseed of the Indiana Farmers Guide), Huntington, dramatically entertained during a brief recess.

PRES. PRITCHARD appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS: W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, chairman; Walter Penrod, So. Whitley;

Charles S. Clark, Chicago; Ben Levy, New Haven; W. R. Owens, Montmorenci; Carl Wilson, Sulphur Springs.

NOMINATIONS: O. L. Barr, Bicknell, chairman; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; Walter Beck, Rushville; Walter Moore, Covington; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe.

AUDITING: C. Wm. Maibucher, Indianapolis, chairman; Glenn Steinhart, Indianapolis; P. J. Wolfram, Brownsburg.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

## Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. PRITCHARD: presided at the second session.

SECY FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, presented his annual report, saying:

## Annual Report of Secretary Sale

We are today and this year celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. The several state grain dealer ass'ns have served their membership faithfully and efficiently. How infinitely worse would conditions in the grain, feed and milling industries be today, were it not for the helpful and guiding ability of our state and national associations.

We have with us today a man whose vision was far reaching, and his endeavors untiring, in organizing these state organizations and his interest today in them is as great as it was forty years ago. He was largely instrumental in establishing our own Association. Today we pay our respects, and offer our sincere thanks to Charles S. Clark of Chicago for the pioneering work he did for us here in Indiana. You all know him.

During the thirty-five years the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has weathered the trials and tribulations of the grain trade, it has carried on through panics, depressions and boom periods. It has striven zealously to help country grain dealers in every possible way and will continue to do so. The trade has stood by it and it has stood by the trade and I believe that has been the keystone of our success.

The grain business has been changing in many of its aspects during the last score of years, and like the old gray mare, "She ain't what she useta be." In this evolution we have turned from the "horse and buggy" days to the trucking days and the perplexing problems which have come with this evolution in the transportation field. In Indiana, particularly, we have witnessed the change from the handling of grain in volume to the handling of sideline commodities in greater volume.

The last nine months have witnessed some fundamental changes in certain Federal laws, which have instilled confidence again in the minds of those engaged in the grain and milling industries. The day of May 27, 1935, is indelibly marked in our minds as the beginning of our new lease on life. This was the day on which the U. S. Supreme Court declared the NRA to be unconstitutional. This was the first of the alphabetical equations of the "raw dealers" to be thrown out the front door. Others affecting our interests were similarly handled by the Court early this month. The housecleaning is not yet completed, but it will continue.

We disapproved of the Federal Farm Board as being economically unsound and against the best interests of the people as a whole. Our views on the AAA were the same and with the additional feeling that it was unconstitutional, as the Supreme Court did find on January 6th. A week later, the Processing Tax was declared unconstitutional. Surely the removal of these handicaps, which have been hanging over our heads, is good reason for us to look hopefully into the future.

Your President and Secretary have counselled with the Board of Managers of our Ass'n whenever puzzling problems of policy or other important matters arose. Three meetings of the Board were held during the year. The Board was called together Feb. 22, to consider certain legislative bills before our State Legislature, particularly the Grain Warehousing Act, to which we were opposed in its original form. At a conference with the proponents of this bill, we were able to eliminate some of its undesirable clauses, one of which was the requirement that all handlers of grain must be subjected to a license. The other special meeting was called on April 17th to determine a definite policy of the Association toward the NRA and the demand made of our membership to pay to numerous Code Authorities under which their business came. The result of this meeting was the formal resignation of your Secretary as a member of the State and the National Code Authorities for the Country Grain Elevator In-

dustry, the withdrawal of our Association from the Country Elevator Code, and our assurance that in the event charges were filed against you by some Code Authority, that we would intervene in your case to the fullest extent of our moral and financial ability. We further recommended that you pay no further code assessments, pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the NRA.

Our membership this year has held up remarkably well. We have lost by resignation 7, by failure 3, firms discontinued or having sold their business 11, suspended for non-payment of dues 16, a total of 37. Since the last convention we have obtained 34 new members and our membership is now 425. A few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman who is in a position to observe the condition of grain associations throughout the country. He expressed his observation on our organization in a manner which was indeed encouraging to me, and I know it will be to you. He wrote, "I do hope your organization continues to grow in numbers and influence in the trade. You know the Indiana Ass'n is the only one that has been gaining throughout the existing depression, but of course you didn't depend on a booster committee for all your new members."

We do, however, look to our individual members to bring in the replacements of members who do drop by the wayside. This is your Ass'n, and I feel you have certain definite obligations toward its success and welfare. One of these is to interest some nearby non-member to join with us. Without any special or concerted membership campaign, and without the offer of any prizes, the Honor Roll this year contains the following names, together with the number of new members each has obtained: C. G. Egly, 7; G. A. Pritchard, 5; O. P. Larimore, 2; W. R. Evans, 1; Lew Hill, 1; Wm. Loughry, 1; A. H. Mutz, 1; Walter Penrod, 1; Mr. Van Divier, 1; Secretary Sale, 14. With the grain business in Indiana decidedly on its road to recovery, we are expecting a material increase in our total membership during 1936. With YOUR help, our hopes will be fulfilled.

We have lost by death, several members whose passing we deeply regret:

Fred Miller, College Corner, Jan. 19.

G. G. Davis, Tipton, Feb. 19.

Franklin Montgomery, Indianapolis, Mar. 11.

Pat Kennedy, Templeton, May 28.

W. H. Newsom, Elizabethtown, June 1.

Harry E. Van Deventer, Attica, July 27.

John A. Low, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.

J. H. Knauer, Corunna, Oct. 29.

Harry E. Bash, Ft. Wayne, Jan. 27, 1936.

Transportation matters have been capably handled by the Transportation Committee with the splendid leadership of Harold L. Gray.

Changes in Grain Standards: Our Indiana grain was excessively wet this season, which resulted in heavy penalties through discounts. Changes in the regulations for using the Brown-Duvel moisture tester, which became effective July 1st without adequate notice, caused much confusion. We have had no special Grades Committee, though I think we should have such a committee the coming year, but I want to express the sincere thanks of our members for the extensive work that Lew Hill, Chairman of the Uniform Grades Committee of the National Ass'n, has done for us this year. I have tried to assist him in the laborious work he has had in hand the past six months.

The finances of your Association are in an excellent condition. Obviously, it is indeed pleasing to me to inform you that I have been able to place \$667.65 in our Surplus Account.

The work of my office has been arduous and the correspondence particularly heavy, but I have endeavored to answer your inquiries promptly and I hope satisfactorily. It is particularly gratifying to me to see a material increase in your requests for personal assistance and information. I have endeavored to keep you fully and promptly informed on matters directly affecting your business. Two examples of such services were the new rulings made in the Gross Income Tax law, and the change in regulations of the use of the Brown-Duvel moisture tester. The early part of the year was devoted mainly to observing the proposed bills coming before our State Legislature and assisting in securing the passage of several trucking bills which became laws.

A few years ago our Association made a state-wide survey of the electric power rates and through our efforts we were in a large part responsible in securing reductions in such rates by most of the larger utility companies. This year we should investigate the excessively high rates being charged grain dealers for workmen's compensation insurance. Complaints have been coming to my attention and relief should be sought. The rates in Indiana have become uniform, but where your workmen are engaged in more than one line of work, you must pay on the rate which is the most hazardous. You are now probably paying \$3.30 per \$100.00 on your payrolls.

You have had a wonderful executive in President Pritchard. He has given unstintingly of his time on Association work this year. It has been a pleasure to work very closely with him and hardly a day goes by without our conferring on Ass'n affairs. My appreciation is also



extended to the Directors, the various committees and to you individual members, who have co-operated so splendidly with me in making the year of 1935 a very satisfactory one.

**HAROLD GRAY**, Crawfordsville, chairman of the transportation com'te, gave his annual report, saying:

### Report of the Transportation Committee

It is pleasing to report that after two years of hearings, arguments, and investigations, our transportation systems are showing vast improvement. Greater speed, new accommodations, new service and luxurious, spacious means of travel, are now offered the public.

**Airways:** "World's Most Popular Airlines"—42 schedules daily serving 34 of the nation's leading cities—3 mile a minute twin-engined planes—fastest, shortest service between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts—90 million miles of experience—attractive cabins—chicken dinners aloft—a variety and grandeur of scenery you will never forget.

**Highways:** Complete pick-up and delivery service any time to any destination—yes—increased tonnage of freight handled has made it imperative that facilities be increased with new fire-proof terminals. On Dec. 17 five motor trucks loaded with 90,000 pounds of pay load arrived in Los Angeles only 4 days enroute from Chicago. Schedules will soon call for 7-day service between Los Angeles and New York.

**Waterways:** New York to England, 7 days—unexcelled freight and passenger service—luxurious quarters.

**Railways:** Safety First movement by railroads and their record in handling millions of passengers without having a passenger killed in a train accident in 1935 places them ahead of any other transportation agency in the world.

Many other startling factors have recently come to the front in both freight and passenger transportation and I have merely cited these as an illustration of what we may expect in the future.

The shipping public has at last been permitted an audience. The railroads are not only listening but acting, and it is apparent that we may expect a rapid comeback from now on.

The latest flash in big headlines came out thus: "A Red Letter Day for Shippers, Jan. 20, 1936—Free Pick-up and Delivery Service—Shipping door, fast transit to customer's door—5c cwt. off the freight rate if you make your own delivery to or from your station."

Contracts have already been made with local trucks to perform the pick-up and delivery and this will result in keeping in the community considerable money that has heretofore found its way outside.

Some of the railroads have these pick-up stations listed, others are any and all points. This service is naturally subject to a number of exceptions and conditions. The tariffs also include fees for collecting and remitting C. O. D.

Inklings of what may be expected in this direction already are apparent in the literal swamping of loading platforms with less-than-car load shipments of merchandise and miscellaneous freight since institution of the pick-up tariffs in a good portion of the United States.



G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Ind., Re-elected Pres.

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied requests of the American Truckers' Ass'n, Midwest Motor Freight bureau, and many individual truckers to suspend the railroad service. Trucking interests aimed their chief complaint at the 5-cent allowance.

**But Take Notice:** The railroads have petitioned that the emergency rates which will expire next June 30 be extended indefinitely. Mainly on the grounds that there has been very little complaint from shippers. We recommend this convention go on record opposing this extension and that members back it accordingly.

Another new plan which has helped our empty box-car service is the reporting of foreign cars by the railroads on the monthly average basis instead of a per diem basis. This has enabled the railroads to leave empty foreign cars on our sidings a few extra days for loading.

The motor trucking industry is slowly working out their plans of operation under the Motor Carrier Act, 1935. The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended the dead line for filing schedule of rates from Febr. 15 to Mar. 2. This schedule is to become effective Apr. 1.

**Merchandising of grain** by truckers continues to be a serious problem for the elevator owners. Our Secretary has persistently warned all members of many of the truckers' fraudulent and unbusinesslike practices. It is needless for me to comment on this factor. I wish to call your attention to the committees appointed by the Southwest Country Elevators at St. Joseph, Missouri, last week to study the grain trucking problem in the southwest. It was stated in this meeting that the difficulties of the trade in respect to truck competition are due largely to the fact that the regular trade is burdened with every obligation that a fixed business is subjected to, while the trucker-dealer under the present condition of things escapes most of these burdens.

New bills in Congress provide for the Government Ownership of Railroads. I know we stand to a man unanimously opposed to this issue. We recommend a strong resolution by this convention against it and urgently suggest that all members urge their senators and representatives to vote against it.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, picturing the community life that surrounds the country grain elevator, declared that settlement of the farm problem must come naturally. Legislation will never bring the farmers to the promised land, and the stop-gap efforts of the administration since the Supreme Court decision on the AAA, will prove as ineffective in helping the farmers as their dead predecessor. Pres. Wilder's address is published more fully elsewhere in this number.

TREAS. R. B. McCONNEL, Indianapolis, showed the finances of the ass'n to be in good order. His report was unanimously adopted.

MARK MILLER, Indianapolis attorney, reviewed the AAA decision. Points he developed included:

Contracts made by the federal department of agriculture were not voluntary, since discriminating payments forced farmers to sign.

The federal constitution neither specifically grants nor denies to the states the right to regulate agriculture. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court held that farmers make up a class of industry, just as do coal miners, shoe factories and others. Benefits to one class become a local benefit, improper to the federal government.

While the Court manifestly did not wish to arouse controversy between the legislative, administrative, and judicial branches of the federal government, holding of the AAA as constitutional would have opened the way for the federal government to enter into any and every business, completely destroying states' rights.

Every effort has been made by the New Deal to upset the balance of power between the legislative, administrative and judicial branches of the federal government in favor of the administrative branch. "Let us make haste slowly. The constitution has served us well."

EMORY COCKE, Atlanta, Ga., held forth on the predicament of the southern cotton growing interests who have slipped from the frying pan into the fire, since the AAA decision, and the loss of export trade. Said he:

"Could any fire be greater than the burning zeal of government departments to control the farmers and their acreage? Payments on

AAA contracts went to the owners of cotton land. The tenant farmers, and the agricultural workers lost their livelihoods, and filled the relief rolls. Laborers in cotton warehouses, gins, crushing plants, processing mills, on railroads, and on docks were left without work. Yet the Federal government paid to land owners \$20,000,000 more in benefits than were collected in processing taxes. And while the south reduced its cotton acreage, the cotton acreage in Brazil and other countries was increased so that the cotton consumers of the world suffered not at all. The north increased its acreage of soybeans; the south increased its production of grain and hay. That is not good for trade.

"The cooks have been the politicians who consider a platform as something to stand upon before election, and lie down upon after election.

"The frying pan is the present position of the south, a predicament unchanged by the AAA and benefit payments, cotton loans and politicians. The market for agricultural products is not elastic, it is limited by consumption. We cannot consume in this country all the cotton we raise. We must have exports.

"The recipe is lower tariffs, so that we can trade with other countries. Wouldn't it be simpler to give the farmers more buying power thru tariffs that promote trade in agricultural products than by the means we have employed?

"In conclusion it may be mentioned that the aim of the government is justice, with equal rights to all. What now is the government to do about 1,500,000 southern farmers, and 25,000,000 acres that have been taken out of production, with 3,000,000 tenant farmers, and 3,000,000 agricultural workers that have no jobs, and with abandoned gins, crushing plants and mills that depended upon cotton for their business?"

PRES. PRITCHARD appointed:

GRADES COM'ITE: Lew Hill, Indianapolis, chairman; Harold Gray, Crawfordsville; Hal Thompson, Kokomo; W. O. Thomas, Marion; Claude C. Barnes, Winchester.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

### Friday Morning Session

PRES. PRITCHARD presided at the third session.

E. J. GREEN, Indianapolis, discussed the effects of the old age pension laws, under the federal social securities act, calling attention to the burdens of taxation they would establish. The increases in costs of living they would create, and the unequal shares of benefits they would distribute. Taxes collected would not be ear-marked, but would slip into the general revenue fund, would be invested solely in government obligations, and \$6,000,000,000 would be required annually, whereas it took only \$24,000,000,000 to run the government thru all the years from Washington to Wilson.

C. WM. MAIBUCHER, chairman of the auditing com'te, reported finding the books of the ass'n correct and in good order as of Jan. 1. Report adopted.

W. D. SPRINGER, chairman of the resolutions com'te, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

### Resolutions Adopted

#### SOYBEAN INSPECTION

WHEREAS there is some confusion and inconvenience concerning the inspection of soybeans, be it

RESOLVED that this convention recommend and petition the Department of Agriculture to remove the inspection of soy beans from the Hay, Seed and Feed Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and place it under the supervision of the Grain Division. Further, that a Federal Appeal inspection fee be reduced to \$1.50 per car on same, as is now charged for inspection of grain.

#### TAXATION

RESOLVED that this Ass'n use its influence to bring about equal taxation of cooperative organizations engaged in handling grain, flour,



feed, etc. We understand that many competitive organizations are now exempt from certain taxes.

#### GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

WHEREAS it is now the policy of our Government to further encroach upon all lines of business, be it

RESOLVED that this Ass'n once more go on record as opposed to Government engaging in any line of business. We believe that the function of the government is to govern and that the conduct of the business should be left to individual citizens. We recommend that this Ass'n particularly work for the prevention of government ownership of railroads.

#### EMERGENCY RATES

WHEREAS it seems that the railroads are now asking for permanent extension of the emergency rates which expire June 30th, be it

RESOLVED that this Ass'n make a special effort to prevent the extension of these emergency rates beyond the date mentioned.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

WHEREAS the attention of your com'te has been called to the rapidly increasing rates for workman's compensation insurance, thereby increasing the expenses of operating country grain elevators, be it

RESOLVED that the Ass'n appoint a com'te to investigate the matter of workman's compensation insurance and endeavor to obtain more favorable rates for grain elevators. We further recommend that this com'te be appointed by the President, and that the Board of Directors be instructed to appropriate money for the expense of investigation, and further that this be made a matter of business at the next semi-annual meeting.

#### THANKS

IN AS MUCH as this, the 35th annual convention of our Ass'n, altho held during very severe weather, has been exceptionally educational and instructive to those who are able to attend, be it

RESOLVED that we express our sincere appreciation to Pres. Pritchard and Sec'y Sale for their splendid work in arranging this program and entertainment, and especially to thank the Indianapolis Board of Trade and members of the local grain trade, all of the sponsors who provided the entertainment at the banquet, the Grain Dealer's National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for their assistance in registration, and all the speakers and entertainers on the program. We recommend that the Sec'y express our appreciation to each one by letter.

D. F. MITZNER, Indianapolis, sec'y Indiana Motor Traffic Ass'n, discussed federal regulation of the trucking industry. He said:

#### RATES TO BE SET BY TRUCKS

Under the motor carrier act recently made a part of the Interstate Commerce Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been given control over interstate traffic with trucks and buses. Interstate commerce means any movement of goods or commodities that crosses a state line, whether it be from a point in one state to a point in another state, or from one point in one state to another point in the same state by a route that crosses a state line.

Contract carriers as well as common carriers are affected, whether the trucking is done by contract, agreement or lease. Use of the lease circumvents the Indiana regulations, but does not evade the provisions of the new federal regulations. Private carriers come under the federal act by definition, which permits the Interstate Commerce Commission to control length of hours a driver may work, and other safety factors. Rigid enforcement of the motor carrier act is expected.

By Feb. 12 every for-hire motor truck must have made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission. By Mar. 2 its tariffs must be on file, to become fully effective Apr. 1. Thereafter any changes in rates must be regularly filed before they can become effective, the full rates filed must be collected, and rebates will not be permitted in any form. The shipper and/or the receiver becomes equally liable with the trucker for acceptance of rebates, subject to a \$100 fine for the first offense, \$500 fine for the second.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission exercises no control over the original rates filed, the books of the trucker are opened to review, and his rates are subject to attack. The trucker must be able to prove that his rates are earning his costs plus a reasonable profit.

Truck operators are now setting up a central tariff bureau to work out uniform rates. Presumably the truck operator who buys merchandise at one point for sale at another, will come under the act if he crosses a state line, provided it can be proved that the margin he takes is recompense for transportation.

F. E. ROBBINS, Lafayette, associate professor in crop production, explained that a two-day grain grading school would be held at Purdue University the third week in March,

provided the trade showed sufficient interest to attend. A minimum attendance of 40 must be assured. Of those present 25 said they would attend, and some of them would bring along their agents from outlying elevators. Further notice to the trade was expected to recruit many more than the required number.

OSCAR L. BARR, chairman, reported for the nominating com'te, and the following were unanimously elected:

#### NEW OFFICERS

G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, pres.; C. C. Barnes, Winchester, vice-pres. Directors: Luther E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Lew Hill, Indianapolis; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville, and Lawrence Lake, Colfax. Hold-over directors are: W. D. Springer, Indianapolis; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne; W. E. Bechdol, Walton, and O. H. Wright, Vincennes.

#### Friday Afternoon Session

The fourth session was entirely devoted to a conference on grades, with particular reference to a change in the Brown-Duvel moisture test procedure whereby the heat is cut off at 190 degrees instead of the 180 degrees with which the trade was familiar. Representing the department of agriculture were Edward C. Parker, Washington, D. C., and R. T. Miles, Chicago. Lew Hill, chairman of the Uniform Grades Com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, presided. He introduced Mr. Parker, then opened the informal discussion, which we briefly review as follows:

MR. HILL: What is the intent of the grain standards act?

MR. PARKER: The grain standards act implies cooperation between the inspection service of the federal and state governments, and between the federal and grain exchange services. The best results in grain inspections come with such cooperation.

MR. HILL: How is the personnel of the grain supervision department built?

MR. PARKER: Thru civil service examinations.

MR. HILL: How long have you been with the department?

MR. PARKER: Thirteen years this December.

MR. HILL: When did the present act become a law, and why?

MR. PARKER: In August, 1916. The history of the trade for the decade before its passage showed many early attempts to establish uniform standards broke down due to diverse interests of the trade. The trade papers and the Grain Dealers National Ass'n pleaded for uniform standards, uniformly applied.

MR. HILL: Why were the standards on grain changed as of July 1 and Sept. 1, 1934?

MR. PARKER: Evolution in trade practices and processing had antiquated the earlier standards. This evolution has been from simple to complex methods, requiring more meticulous grading. Buyers were considering the values of grading factors as well as of grades.

MR. HILL: Does the federal inspector, when making a re-inspection, know the previous grade of the grain, and why?

R. T. MILES: Yes. No particular reason, unless it is the federal inspector's grade must take precedence. Licensed inspectors for state departments or grain exchanges must submit a copy of their certificate.

MR. HILL: When an appeal is called is part of the original sample of grain re-inspected?

MR. MILES: No. Not unless the grain is located where no inspector is located.

MR. HILL: Is it possible for differences in the methods of drawing samples to exist between the federal and other inspection services?

MR. MILES: Some possibility for varia-

tion exists. Especially on country run cars, which are often unevenly loaded. The possibility of differences is minimized by a standard procedure.

MR. PARKER: Many of the misgrades between markets are caused by the use of inexperienced samplers during rush periods. No inspector can give a better grade than the sample shows. Consequently bad sampling will affect the grading.

M. L. VEHON, Chicago: At terminal markets we have experienced trouble due to terminal grading of wheat as mixed, which graded No. 2 hard at the mills.

MR. PARKER: The question involves differences of opinion. When No. 2 hard and No. 2 soft wheat from similar territories are mixed it becomes very difficult to tell them apart. This is particularly true of the Indiana-Illinois territory where the soft and hard winter wheat areas run together.

MR. HILL: Many in the trade believe that "supervision" means that one of your department men sits next to the inspector on every sample, watching and directing him in making the inspection. Is that so?

MR. MILES: A supervisor makes himself available to the inspection departments in terminals to settle grading questions. He does not stand over the state or grain exchange men. But personalities do not always harmonize, and occasional disagreements do come up between state and federal men. When dissatisfaction over a grade arises, an appeal can always be made.

C. WM. MAIBUCHER, Indianapolis: Which side, the buyer or the seller, does the supervisor or the inspector favor when doubt arises over a grading factor?

MR. MILES: The grain is favored. If reasonable doubt exists over a grading factor no lot of grain should be graded downward because of it.

MR. PARKER: We supervise 20 per cent of all inspections, but there is wide variation between inspection points. Grading at some terminals is very close, while there may be looseness in grading at some country points, and vice versa. Appeals this crop year are already double the appeals during the entire previous crop year.

MR. VEHON: When interior points constantly misgrade, what can we do about it?

MR. PARKER: Bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Miles, who will investigate it. If your petition is supported we approach the inspector from the educational standpoint. If the inspector continues to misgrade, he is warned of this fact. Continuation of misgrading thereafter is cause for revocation of the inspector's license.

MR. HILL: Do you specify the equipment that the inspectors must use?

MR. PARKER: We do not like to force the purchase of equipment. The lack of it may not be the inspector's fault.

MR. HILL: A real point involved is the change in grading method in determining moisture in corn, running the temperature on the Brown-Duvel up to 190 instead of the 180 with which the trade is familiar. Terminal inspectors were regularly showing from 1/2 to 1 per cent more moisture in wheat than the tests of the country elevators showed, particularly in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. It was the second week in August before the trade was informed. Meanwhile between July 1 and the second week in August, country elevators were taking heavy losses on their shipments, the totals in individual cases running from \$200 to \$600. Something was and is obviously wrong.

JOHN JORDAN, Indianapolis: How much difference between the Brown-Duvel and the Tag-Heppenstall testers actually shows on a split sample?

MR. PARKER: The Tag registers from



3/10ths to 7/10ths more moisture, the average being ½ per cent. We have nothing to do with discounts. We only grade and apply the standards.

MR. DAVIS, Tipton: Purdue University inspectors have said that a temperature above 180 degrees takes some chemicals besides water out of wheat. We have taken a loss of \$289.07 on 13 cars that somehow has to go back to the farmers.

MR. PRITCHARD: Isn't the trade supposed to be given 90 days' notice on any change?

MR. PARKER: No changes in the standards was made. Yet 90 days' notice was given. Announcement was made on Mar. 28, 1935, that the air-oven method of determining moisture would replace the Brown-Duvel as the standard on July 1. In March we did not have sufficient evidence that 190 degrees would give the same result as the Tag machine. The results would have been the same if we had not recommended the 190 degree cut-off. The real difference started with the Tag machine a year earlier. The change to the Tag machine was justified because of the need for speed in inspections. Tests with the Tag are accurate on everything except kiln dried corn, and mixtures of wet and dry corn.

MR. PRITCHARD: Why not discount the reading on the Tag?

MR. PARKER: The basis was not changed. Neither the Brown-Duvel nor the Tag are named in the new standards. The air-oven method is given as official.

The 190 degree cut-off on the Brown-Duvel machine gives nothing but free moisture. If you want to buy No. 2 wheat carrying 14½% moisture instead of 14% you enter a matter of grades. No. 2 wheat carries 14% moisture by the air oven test.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### The Hoosier Banquet

A splendid club steak banquet was served delegates in the ballroom of the Columbia Club, Thursday evening. Souvenir notebooks and pencils were found at every plate, along with a fancy paper or straw hat to foster a festive spirit.

Axel Anderson (Anton Carlson) gave a humorous monologue in a Scandinavian dialect, sweeping the house with laughter before proving himself an exceptional concert musician.

A bevy of dancing beauties, and dancing teams delighted all present with an excellent floor show, before the banquet tables were removed and the ballroom floor cleared for three hours of dancing and visiting among the delegates.

### Indiana Convention Notes

O. P. "LARRY" LARRIMORE had to fulfill the customary role of purveyor of Cleveland Grain Co. pencils and shiny red apples for both himself and Eddie Shepperd this year. Everybody missed Eddie and "Larry" was kept busy answering questions about him. Eddie is on a health trip down in Florida, and everybody hopes "he gets well quickly."

CIGARS and cigarettes were available in every office in limitless quantity. Steinhart Grain Co. added polished, appetizing apples, and Kingsbury & Co. added roses.

THE HARRIS-UPHAM room in the Columbia Club was a popular gathering place after the banquet.

AN APPRECIATED bit of thoughtfulness on the part of the Board of Trade committee was the check room on the 6th floor, with a checker in attendance, and properly numbered racks and hooks. It was right around the corner from the registration desk. Everybody used it, and every one got his own hat, coat and rubbers, when he left the building.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COM'ITE was freely praised for a superior job of digging up a delightful entertainment. On it were Chas. Weirick, Albert Deluse, Glenn Steinhart, E. K. Shepperd, and E. F. Winslow.

THE CONVENTION lived up to its reputation for attracting the ladies. Many were in attendance and enjoyed every minute of their stay. For them the entertainment com'ite provided a card party and tea at the Columbia Club Thursday afternoon. Or, if the ladies preferred, furnished tickets to any movie in town.

REGISTRATION of delegates was in charge of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive badges. On the Grain Dealers receiving com'ite were: R. D. MacDaniel, O. M. Earl, A. E. Leif, and H. W. Marsh.

### In Attendance

BESIDES the Grain Dealers' representatives, insurance men present included: H. H. Hawlick, B. R. Johnson, and V. L. Parmentier of the Millers National Insurance Co.

J. C. Fielding of Ogden was the only Illinois country grain dealer present.

John N. Anderson of Kellogg Grain & Elevator Co., and Bradford Monk of the Wood Grain Corp., were Buffalo representatives.

Joe P. Lackey and A. W. Aumend came from Toledo. E. B. Adamson was a broker present from Hagerstown, Ind.; C. G. Egley from Fort Wayne.

LOUISVILLE was represented by C. G. Ferguson, and Henry Fruechtenicht.

FROM CHICAGO and Chicago firms came Don Jones and Carl Bostrom, Lowell Hoit & Co.; Geo. E. Booth and William Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; J. J. Coffman and Jesse Summers, E. W. Bailey & Co.; D. E. Jacobs, James E. Bennett & Co., M. L. Vehon and Harvey S. Williams.

MACHINERY and supply men present included W. D. Clark and E. Ripley of Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; W. W. Pearson of L. J. McMillin.

A SEED CONVENTION was in progress while the grain dealers were in session. Seed salesmen included T. H. Beeson of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., D. S. Foster and C. C. Major of Foster-Kendall Co., H. D. Burge, Guy F. Davis, Ed Flanigan, Gene Floyd, Rider Freeman and Sam Kraus.

Geo. M. Baxter represented the steel and wire industry; L. R. Rumsyre, the twine industry.

FERTILIZER salesmen included Herbert Darr, Homer W. Dice, Roy Monroe, Charles Rush, F. Schmidt, J. H. Turman, and John D. Zigler.

FEED AND FEED PRODUCT representatives were: T. E. Benton and Jesse Young, commercial feeds; Dr. Clore, mineral feeds; A. F. Leathers, tankage and meat scrap; L. L. Pinchus, cod liver oil; H. H. Edwards, and O. P. Gossett, dried and semi-solid milks. W. W. Means, Synthas-Milk Co., Dayton, O.

Elevator and mill operator attendance from points about Indiana included: F. E. Dowling, Anderson; Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; H. E. Miller, Bainbridge; Leo Hanny and Victor Stuckey, Berne; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; A. W. Snyder, Bluffton; L. C. Compton and F. R. Garver, Boggsstown; Floyd E. Jones, Boswell; C. E. VanSteenbergh, Boyleston; P. J. Wolfram, Brownsburg; Charles W. Scott, Bunker Hill; O. Meredith, Burket; Russell Brown, Carlos; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; W. F. Hagen, Chalmers; John Frantz, Clarks Hill; Charles F. Reeves, Charlottesville; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; W. M. Moore, Covington; T. R. Straub and Harold L. Gray (Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.), Crawfordsville;

Frank A. Clements, Economy; Howard Mutz, Edinburg; W. D. Adams, Elizabethtown; J. D. Kiefer, Elwood; Howard Kehl, Falmouth; Hugh McCorkle, Flora; Max Sellers, Forrest; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville; C. R. Paul, and Rhual Tompkins, Frankfort; Miles Gooding, Franklin; J. R. Holland, Frankton; C. R. Bahler, Galveston; Adam and Albert Egly, Geneva; Willis Charles, Otto Howell, John F. and J. Frank Russell, Greensburg; Alfred H. Meyer, Holland; H. O. Rice, Huntington;

M. Worl, Kennard; V. W. Moore, Kirkland; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; A. N. Hudson, Kitchell; Leon Cheadle, Knox (Brems Station); Hal Thompson, Kokomo; V. M. Weinkauff, La Crosse; J. C. F. Martin and Charles Smallwood, LaFontaine; E. E. Clark, Lebanon; W. H. Aiman, LeRoy; F. M. Sabo, Linton; R. F. Shahan, Lizton; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; F. A. Dahl, Lowell (Belshaw Station); H. G. Tyler, Lowell;

G. L. Fisher, Maplewood; A. O. Thomas, and O. M. Thomas, Marion; G. B. McBane, Maxwell; Earl Davis, Michigantown; Walter Edwards, Mooresville; J. G. Wagner, Monterey; Roy Camp and William N. Loughry, Monticello; W. R. Owens, Montmorenci; H. M. Unger, Morristown; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; K. C. Hightshue, New Augusta; Ben Levy, New Haven; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; C. B. Jenkins, and Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; L. L. Moore, Ferrysville; N. W. Wall, Pittsboro; O. E. Powell, Raub; Luther E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Frank Sellers, Russiaville; John Blish, Seymour; W. R. Beck, Shelbyville;

L. L. Wallace, and Taylor Wyatt, Sheridan; J. R. White, Shideler; Walter Penrod, South Whitley; B. E. Etchison, Stewart; Charles S. Anderson, Stockwell; Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs;

Frank Richards, and Ralph Snyder, Taylorsville; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe; Russell M. Davis, Tipton; J. C. Kashner, Thorntown; W. E. Bechdol and A. D. Shirley, Walton; May Helm, Warren; James Hanna, Willow Branch; C. C. Barnes and W. G. Haug, Winchester; Frank Pyle, Van Buren; Oris H. Wright, Vincennes; and K. B. Cook, Zionsville.

### Officers and Directors Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n



Top row, left to right: Directors W. D. Springer, Indianapolis; W. E. Bechdol, Walton; Lew Hill, Indianapolis; Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; Director Lawrence E. Lake, Colfax; Pres. G. A. Pritchard, Fortville; Directors Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Chris G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, and O. H. Wright, Vincennes.

Bottom row, left to right: Same.

Badly weevilled Australian wheat was sterilized during the war by passing it thru a sterilizer, a steam-heated, oven-like device wherein heat was maintained at 140° F. or more. Several minutes of this temperature was sufficient to kill the bugs. Then the wheat was screened and aspirated to make it suitable for milling.



# A Community Elevator Office

## Conference on Trucker Regulations at Kansas City

The permanent brick office building of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Green Mountain, Ia., where W. J. Lynch is serving his 29th year as manager, has become a community institution in the decade and a half since it was built. The office is floored and trimmed with oak, a suitable counterpart for the face brick structure with its wide arches and its air of permanence and dependability.

To a stranger who does not understand how community life at Green Mountain centers at the elevator office the second story of the fine office structure might seem like the fruitless flower of a builder's dream. Actually it is a valuable asset to the Farmers Elevator Co., and a compliment to the intelligent foresight of Manager Lynch and his directors. The second story is a 40x24 ft. oak floored hall, where community gatherings are held. Stockholders meet in it annually, the Odd Fellows and other lodges in the community set up their regalia in it regularly, and in one corner of the hall is a voting machine, kept carefully locked except at election time, when voters of the township gather at the elevator to record their choice of candidates for public office.

Overall dimensions of the office are 24x45 ft., including the 15 ft. driveway that houses the scale deck. Three rooms make up the elevator office. One is the scale and bookkeeping room, one the director's meeting and general office room, and one the manager's private office. Opening into the private office is a large, fire-proof vault which guards the records of the company.

The foundation for the heavy vault extends down to a concrete footing that makes up the basement floor, virtually making a second vault in the basement. Manager Lynch made it a second vault in fact, by installing a regular vault door, and uses it for the storage of old office records, against the possibility that some need for them might arise. A hot air furnace supplies heat.

Only one major change has been made in the office building since it was constructed. That was installation of a Howe 20-ton truck scale to bring the weighing facilities up to date. The 12 ft. opening of the driveway arches 13 ft. over the 9x24 ft. deck of the new scale. It is a solid, plank-topped, water-proof deck, resting within a concrete foundation, and provision is made in the walls of the basement so that a man can get under the scale for cleaning or adjusting only from the inside.

Manager Lynch has found speed, accuracy, and convenience in the special full capacity grain beam, with which his scale is equipped. First known as the Dakota beam, because it was developed originally for use in the grain elevators of the Northwest, this beam has become known generally as a grain beam. The

beam has two bars. The upper bar, carrying the heavy poise, is notched every 1,000 lbs. to the capacity of the scale. The lower bar is graduated by 5 lb. steps to 1,000 lbs. Thus there are but two poises, and the scale reading from one beam to the other is direct and complete. Grain dealers have found that the fewer



Manager W. J. Lynch at the Grain Beam of the 20-ton Truck Scale, in Office of Farmers Elevator Co., Green Mountain, Ia.

the number of poises and gadgets found on a scale beam the easier the weights can be read and the more readily the farmers trust them.

Manager Lynch has made the new scale earn a part of its way by charging for accommodation weighing. Tho the charges are only 5c a draft, this low rate has returned \$50 a year since the scales were installed.

The community character of the Farmers Elevator Co. is reflected in the lines it handles, its 20,000 bu. elevator, its cribs, its lumber and coal sheds, and warehouses. Lumber, building supplies, wire, posts, fencing, feeds, seeds, flour, salt, twine and many other items are kept in stock to meet the demands of farmer patrons from a wide trading area.

There has been no widespread tendency to cut wages, to increase hours of work, or to lay off employees since the National Industrial Recovery Act was suspended last May, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board of the payroll records of about 2,000 manufacturing plants in 25 industries, which employ more than a million workers.

Representatives of all grain interests of the middle west gathered at Kansas City February 7 for a conference called by the Executive Committee for Truck Regulation affecting the Grain Industry, held under the auspices of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators to discuss the trucking problem and receive the reports of the various subcommittees.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. in the Continental Room of the Hotel Kansas Citian by Fred Houser, president of Associated Southwest Country Elevators, who introduced members of the executive committee: Frank A. Theis, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., chairman; Chester L. Weekes, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; A. H. Meinershagen, secretary Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n; George E. Stites, president Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n; H. L. Robinson, Robinson Elev. Co.; W. L. Drake, president Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n; and then turned the meeting over to Chairman Theis.

W. R. SCOTT, Kansas City, was appointed sec'y of the Executive Committee.

Charles W. Steiger, Kansas Public Service Commission and author of the Kansas Port of Entry law, outlined the provisions of, and explained the operation of the act. W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kans., read the report of the Port of Entry Committee.

C. B. RADER, sec'y St. Louis Merchants Exchange, in his report for the Safety Measures Committee, urged the enactment and enforcement of regulations protecting the public and the highways. It was the belief of the committee that proper safety rules and inspection would lessen trucker competition.

CAPT. LEE, Missouri Highway Patrol, St. Louis district, recited his observations of the menace to public safety by present trucking practices.

WARD A. BROWN, St. Louis, in his report for the Allied Industries Committee, outlined the progress made in interesting other industries, such as lumber, coal, live stock, etc., in opposition to the itinerant trucker. The meeting was adjourned to the club dining room where the delegates were guests of the Kansas City Board of Trade for a very excellent luncheon.

The meeting was again called to order at 2 p. m. when S. W. Wilder, president Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in his report for the Federal Regulations Committee, held out little hope for relief by the new federal trucking act because most of the provisions of that act dealt with the common and contract carriers, and affected, very little, the private carrier, which is the real problem confronting the grain trade. Mr. Wilder recommended filing a brief with the I. C. C. pointing out the features required. He ad-



Cribs, Community Center Office Building, Lumber Sheds, Coal Shed, Warehouse and Grain Elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co., Green Mountain, Ia.



vised watching a new bill which will give the Sec'y of Agriculture power to regulate the movement of produce.

JOHN BEYER, president Wichita Board of Trade, reported for the Tax & License Fee Committee. He outlined various state taxes and licenses and stated that evasion by misrepresentation on the part of the truckers was a problem.

W. W. POLLOCK, Mexico, Mo., reporting for the Occupational Tax Committee, recommended that itinerant truckers be forced to pay the same taxes as established dealers. Many instances of evasion of sales tax by nomad truckers were cited.

J. N. CAMPBELL, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, reporting for the Committee on Frauds, enumerated the various frauds reported, such as short weights, false claims, worthless checks, etc., and urged publicity in farm papers such as now running in the trade press exposing the many fraudulent practices of the itinerant trucker.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, filed a report for the Insurance and Bond Committee outlining insurance requirements and recommending the filing of insurance protection with the license application.

A. H. MEINERSHAGEN, sec'y Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n, in a report for the Policing Committee stated that patrolmen and sheriffs had reported difficulty in obtaining signed complaints because of fear of revenge or liability for false arrest and suggested offering rewards for enforcement.

R. A. KELLY, Kansas City, chairman of the Committee to Co-operate with Railroads, advised delaying action by his committee until more specific data was available.

T. B. ARMSTRONG, Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept., reporting for the Grain Inspection Committee, discussed the feasibility of requiring official inspection and weighing of grain sold by truck.

S. P. MASON, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, in his report for the Traffic and Rate Committee, offered a number of suggestions to equalize rail rates with truck competition and asked for opinions from the trade.

A. McKINLEY, Omaha Elev. Co., Omaha, reporting for the Committee on Comparative Legislation, submitted trucking laws of various states with the view of selecting the most desirable for proposal for adoption by other states.

A. R. TAYLOR, Stratton Grain Co., St. Joseph, reported for the Public Relations Committee.

W. E. CULBERTSON, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained the difficulties encountered by Illinois dealers in fighting the itinerant trucker.

FRED K. SALE, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, reported truckers' activities in his state.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Those in attendance at the meeting were:

S. W. Wilder, President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charles Quinn, Sec'y., Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Brown, Chicago Board of Trade; J. O. Ballard, St. Louis, Mo.; A. T. Sindel and Ward A. Brown, St. Louis Merchants Exchange; J. H. Wright, Omaha, Nebr.; A. McKinley, Omaha, Nebr.; John A. Kuhn, Omaha Grain Exchange; G. F. Dristy, Omaha, Nebr.; S. P. Mason, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Ia.; F. Bradford, Sec'y., Sioux City Grain Exchange; C. L. Weekes, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; N. K. Thomas, Sec'y., St. Joseph Grain Exchange; A. R. Taylor, Vice-Pres., Stratton Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; L. E. McLinden, Wichita, Kans.; J. J. Mann, Sec'y., Wichita Board of Trade; John Beyer, Pres., Wichita Board of Trade; R. A. Wallace, Sec'y., Salina Board of Trade; E. H. Sullivan, Kansas City; H. B. Watson, Missouri Farmers Assn., Kansas City; Fred Udell, Kansas City; E. A. Cayce, Kansas City; R. A. Kelly, Kansas City; George N. Cass, T. M. Farmers National Grain Corp., Kansas City; O. T. Cook, Southwestern Mfg. Co., Kansas City; W. W. Fuller, Kansas City; Fred K. Sale, Sec'y., Indiana Grain Dealers Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.;

W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y., Illinois Grain Dealers Assn., Delavan, Ill.; W. W. Pollock, Pollock Mill & Elev. Co., Mexico, Mo.; John Quick, Hardin, Mo.; H. E. Hanson, Marshall, Mo.; R. Steinacker, Tarkio Molasses Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.; A. J. Louch, Farmers National Grain Corp., Richmond, Mo.; A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y., Missouri Grain Dealers Assn., Higginsville, Mo.; L. A. Davis, Liberty Marketing Co., Liberty, Mo.; Geo. A. Stites, Pres., Nebraska Grain Dealers Assn., Union, Frank Rutherford, Sec'y., Farmers Elev. Assn. of Nebr., Omaha, R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City, Nebr.; Guy Jones, Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Eagle, Nebr.; E. Bossemeyer, Jr., Bossemeyer Bros., Superior, Nebr.; J. N. Campbell, Sec'y., Nebraska Grain Dealers Assn., Omaha, Nebr.; J. Clyde Smith, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Grundy Center, Ia.; D. O. Milligan, Sec'y., Western Grain Dealers, Des Moines, Ia.; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Oscar Helme, Farmers Grain Dealers Assn., Marcus, Ia.; J. F. Meyer, Dodge City Terminal Elev. Co., Dodge City, Ia.; F. A. Derby, Derby Grain Co., Topeka, Kans.; W. L. Drake, Pres., Kansas Grain Dealers Assn., Humboldt; O. W. Pfeiffer, Farmers Coop. Assn., Alva, Okla.; Ben Feunquay, Feunquay Grain Co., Enid, Okla.; Floyd F. Shields, State Corp. Commission, Topeka, Kans.; Leo Mallon, Credit Bureau, Kansas City; W. E. Blucher, K. C. Coal Service Institute, Kansas City; Chas. W. Steiger, Counsel, Kansas Public Service Comm., Topeka; C. E. Buchanan, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka; J. E. Johnston, S. W. Lumbermens Assn., Kansas City; Burdette Yeo, K. C. Retail Coal Merchants Assn., Kansas City; Captain Lee, State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Mo.; Lloyd M. Faris, Faris Hay & Grain Co., Kansas City; S. P. Fears, Missouri Warehouse Comm., Kansas City; T. B. Armstrong, Kansas Grain Inspection Dept., Kansas City; C. B. Rader, Sec'y., Merchants Exchange, St. Louis; H. A. Thompson, Lvsle Mfg. Co., Leavenworth, Kans.; W. R. Scott, Board of Trade, Kansas City.

## From Abroad

Peru has ordered that prices for Peruvian wheat at production centers shall correspond to world prices.

Argentine corn growers have petitioned for an advance in the minimum government fixed price for that grain.

France is considering the advisability of discontinuing sales of wheat for export since the crop condition is below normal at 68 per cent.

Sweden has abrogated the proclamation requiring the denaturing of Swedish rye or wheat in quantities corresponding to imports of corn.

The Argentine elevators will not be built right away, the government having decided to take several months' time for a study of overseas methods.

Argentina's exportable surplus of corn was announced Feb. 5 by the ministry of agriculture as 78,062,800 bus. Corn for the next crop has been planted on 18,846,000 acres, or 1,485,000 acres more than last year.

The Liverpool Grain Storage & Transit Co. is building a reinforced concrete grain elevator of 2,240,000 bus. capacity, to have 147 bins 116 ft. deep, with a central tower 235 ft. high, the structure being the largest of the kind on Mersey-side.

London, Eng.—The Board of Trade has announced that effective Jan. 22 grain merchants who re-export wheat will be granted an allowance equivalent to the customs duties on imported wheat. It may be profitable, for example, to re-export Argentine wheat and import Canadian free of duty.

Switzerland, effective Feb. 1, under the reciprocal pact, has granted the United States an annual wheat import quota of 4,336,000 bus. of domestic grain. That figure is equal to imports from the United States in 1931 when such wheat supplied more than one-fifth of Swiss import requirements.

Two Quaker Oats plants in England are to be consolidated and expanded, Earle Muzzy of Cedar Rapids, Ia., going to London to supervise the work at the new plant situated 10 miles from the heart of London. He will be followed by Harold Brownlee, who will remain, with his family, as superintendent. The John S. Metcalf Co. has the contract for construction.

## K. C. Board of Trade Celebrates Birthday

With flowers, decorations and a huge birthday cake the Kansas City Board of Trade celebrated its 80th anniversary on Feb. 6.

The exchange held open house, even thru the trading session. Crowds of visitors, nearby shippers, the friends and families of exchange members, delegations from the St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City and Wichita markets, surged on and off the trading floor all day long. A carnation was pinned to the lapel of each visitor as he arrived.

The windows of the trading floor were decorated in green, and brightened with flowers.

The sample tables were covered with the floral offerings of business houses, other markets, and inspection departments. A local baker supplied a huge birthday cake, a foot high and three feet across, decorated with candied sheaves of wheat.

MAYOR BRYCE B. SMITH visited the pit at 10:30 a. m. to congratulate the officers and members in the opening of festivities before the huge cake was cut.

PRES. W. B. LATHROP of the Exchange expressed his faith in bigger and better crops that would bring prosperity to the market, tho he condemned the pending Congressional commodity exchange bill as a threat to futures trading, contending, "Without futures there can be no hedging operations, and consequently there will be less economical markets for grain, cotton and other agricultural products."

SAID E. F. EMMONS, 2nd vice-pres. of the Board and vice-pres. of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., "With broad international adjustments in wheat prices which have placed our new crop futures under Liverpool, it is obvious that the outlook for the southwestern grain trade is bright. A revival of export business as well as an extension of domestic outlets is indicated."

FRED C. HOOSE, pres. of the Board in 1934, felt similarly encouraged, saying: "The political hysteria of passing legislation to hamstringing business seems to have reached its peak and it is reasonable to assume that a good part of our export business may be regained, as the large world surplus has now almost disappeared and is about normal."

In his statement regarding the anniversary Pres. Lathrop said: "As production has increased our market has expanded and grown to its present position as one of the great grain exchanges of the world, its rules and the moral and financial standards required of its membership, coupled with the economies resulting from volume handling, enable our members to handle grain on such narrow profit margins that more wasteful, costly methods haven't much chance to compete."

The Kansas City Board of Trade has provided a market for over 4,000,000,000 bus. of grain. It has grown out of a small group of pioneers who organized at "Westport Landing," in 1856, when the population of Kansas City was but 486, to encourage the extension of rail and water transportation and expand manufacturing and distributing facilities. Grain production increased so steadily that 12 years later, on Feb. 6, 1869, it was decided to establish the Board of Trade as an exclusive grain exchange.

Today the Board has 213 members, representing 100 firms, and is known as the world's largest primary winter wheat market; a price-basing market for over one-half of the total domestic production of wheat; second largest domestic grain storage center with capacity to hold 60,032,000 bus., third largest flour milling center, and largest manufacturing center for poultry, stock and dairy feeds.

Peru on Dec. 27 increased the duty on Argentine wheat 50 per cent.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Boston, Mass.—Malt continues to flow to Boston from Europe, the steamer Black Condor bringing 500 bags from Antwerp.—L. V. S.

Danvers, Minn., Jan. 23.—Corn shelling has been slow lately on account of snow and blocked roads.—Danvers Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Boston, Mass.—A shipment of 500 bags of gluten cornmeal weighing 25 tons was exported from Boston to St. John's, N. F., on the steamer Newfoundland.—L. V. S.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Stocks of 76,788,000 bus. of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1 are shown by the estimate of the Crop Reporting Board; compared with 92,145,000 bus. on Jan. 1, 1935, and 103,382,000 bus. on Oct. 1, 1935.

Boston, Mass.—Grain stocks in Boston elevators as of Feb. 1 were 610,217 bus. wheat, all being Canadian excepting 3,625 bus. American, according to figures of the Grain & Flour Exchange. Also in elevators were 82,649 bus. corn; 23,855 oats and 5,796 bus. malt.—L. V. S.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 8.—With zero temperatures prevailing for the past weeks, heavier feeding of corn has been required. The corn-hog price ratio is such that farmers do better by feeding the grain than by marketing it. Another factor this year is the poor quality, as it requires larger than usual quantities of corn to accomplish normal feeding results.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Boston, Mass.—Canadian wheat, piling up in Boston elevators, is beginning to move to Europe in quantities, following the first full cargo of grain to leave this port in nearly two years. The steamer Cape Corso came in from Rotterdam, took on 228,162 bus. and sailed for Greek ports, after which the Couloutras Xenos arrived from Oran and took out 272,129 bus. for Piraeus. The export trade is looking up, with the Beemsterdijk taking out 166,857 bus. for Rotterdam, and several other vessels booked to come here for grain shipments to Europe.—L. V. S.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian wheat visible supply was reported as 244,505,893 bus. Jan. 31, compared with the revised figure of 247,489,257 bus. for the preceding week and 245,852,824 bus. for the week ending Feb. 1, 1935. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 29,280,087 bus. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 24, 1936, amounted to 683,237 bus., the preceding week 819,281 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 509,729 bus. During the week ending Jan. 31, 1936, the overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 4,046,240 bus., while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 579,000 bus. The total is 4,625,240 bus., compared with 3,994,788 bus. for the previous week.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

## Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	9,795	2,834	.....	.....
Boston	.....	24,733	.....	.....
Chicago	1,165,000	680,000	300,000	185,000
Duluth	547,177	36,889	162,734	475,867
Ft. William	57,339	162,735	15,153	11,389
Indianapolis	15,000	.....	6,000	.....
Kansas City	36,800	3,200	44,800	1,600
Milwaukee	1,816,080	747,760	814,050	361,800
Minn'polis	2,781,800	726,610	1,892,250	1,200,260
Omaha	182,400	1,600	174,290	1,600
Philadelphia	.....	201	.....	.....
Port'd, Ore.	42,955	10,136	13,313	6,706
St. Joseph	36,750	.....	12,250	.....
Seattle	27,000	4,500	.....	.....
Superior	394,701	121,188	6,775	117,510
Toledo	12,000	.....	27,850	.....

Duluth, Minn.—Grain withdrawals from elevators this winter have not been in the volume recorded last year. However, car shipments show a tendency to increase and are expected to broaden from now on. Because of the daily light grain arrivals, elevator stocks are being built up slowly even in the face of small shipping. Crop failures the past two years cut down the movement materially. On the first of February, 1936, local elevators held 4,165,310 bus. more grain than in 1935, namely 17,486,647 bus., against 13,321,337 bus. Oats comprise most of the holdings, 8,000,000 bus., wheat next 5,698,000, which includes 785,000 bus. Canadian wheat in bond.—F. G. C.

The Grain Futures Commission on Feb. 6 petitioned the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Circuit Court holding that Arthur Cutten could not be barred from trading on the exchanges for alleged completed violations of the Act. The court held the law applied to present transactions and not to those of several years back.

## Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	25,274	102,253	.....	.....
Boston	46,829	116,300	.....	.....
Chicago	1,865,000	293,000	2,043,000	871,000
Duluth	315,564	150,043	8,448	238,981
Ft. William	113,654	209,841	204,463	140,729
Hutchinson	2,000	1,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	428,000	88,000	412,000	280,000
Kansas City	102,000	148,000	120,000	98,000
Milwaukee	70,060	137,860	117,800	152,000
Minn'polis	1,324,000	242,370	1,592,070	406,530
New Orleans	.....	562,696	9,394	409,907
Omaha	290,000	94,000	501,950	101,153
Philadelphia	58,631	153,524	.....	.....
Port'd, Ore.	50,561	45,019	47,541	78,339
St. Joseph	538,000	388,000	66,000	66,000
Seattle	32,000	2,000	.....	.....
Superior	223,693	.....	7,750	112,710
Toledo	360,800	597,705	149,105	544,605
Wichita	.....	28,500	7,500	15,000

## Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	12,618	57,220	439,900	.....
Boston	451,500	.....	667,553	.....
Chicago	390,000	449,000	1,150,000	1,357,000
Duluth	247,687	66,825	505,361	659,044
Ft. William	711,442	1,784,254	26,934	20,803
Hutchinson	847,500	672,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	172,000	180,000	129,000	112,000
Kan. City	2,292,800	788,800	1,956,250	1,796,620
Milwaukee	16,940	36,960	84,000	72,800
Minn'polis	3,190,750	1,971,540	2,012,960	1,506,180
New Orleans	49,977	.....	69,095	72,175
Omaha	645,225	101,214	382,803	1,604,400
Philadelphia	106,708	2,758	135,601	.....
Port'd, Ore.	885,254	685,282	229,049	370,196
St. Joseph	312,000	374,400	236,800	516,800
Seattle	676,800	608,000	.....	.....
Superior	377,892	95,296	320,511	324,586
Toledo	686,000	246,400	415,930	233,025
Wichita	783,000	447,000	531,000	439,500

## Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	57,551	94,206	.....	.....
Boston	1,500	3,462	.....	.....
Chicago	4,136,000	1,321,000	1,435,000	1,585,000
Duluth	.....	1,349	3,456	57,430
Ft. William	.....	1,349	2,198	2,315
Hutchinson	7,500	1,500	.....	.....
Ind'n'polis	1,662,000	937,500	1,453,500	732,000
Kan. City	1,758,000	1,182,000	1,387,500	2,254,500
Milwaukee	485,150	314,650	75,400	452,400
Minneapolis	293,700	196,880	649,820	556,570
New Orleans	.....	19,404	31,795	88,246
Omaha	1,542,800	281,559	1,242,315	1,607,319
Philadelphia	120,296	228,301	.....	.....
Port'd, Ore.	106,067	148,864	22,502	20,357
St. Joseph	463,500	216,000	312,000	874,500
Seattle	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,624	2,990	1,136	55,786
Toledo	287,500	101,250	213,560	20,350
Wichita	20,800	9,100	40,300	2,600

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Disco (Dallas City p. o.), Ill., Jan. 29.—The yield of corn was very good in our section of the country, but runs about 70% soft.—Virgil S. Rice.

Farley, N. M., Feb. 6.—We have fairly good crops around here and look forward to a big crop this year.—Grace Ward, Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—It is estimated that 118 million bus. of the 259 million Canadian spring wheat grown last year grades below No. 4. Into the feed category is placed 52,800,000 bus. and 65,900,000 No. 5 and 6.—Canadian Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 30.—Kansas has had quite a long spell of zero weather, but we don't believe wheat is damaged to any extent. Topeka visitors report wheat generally in good condition, and with favorable spring weather we believe Kansas will raise a crop above normal.—F. A. Derby.

A factor which may exert a weakening influence during the next few months will be adjustment to the prospects for a large crop. This is already reflected in the future market as the May and July quotations are below the cash price of wheat. In past years when this condition has existed, the cash market declined during the spring months to meet the future price, and in some cases the future declined during the spring and early summer. The usual tendency is for this decline to take place after the prospect for a large crop becomes an established fact. Since the processing tax has been eliminated, and it is expected that the spring seeding will be large, it may be that such adjustment to lower prices is already in progress.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

## Grain Imports

Canadian wheat imported into the United States for domestic consumption during the week ending Jan. 25 amounted to 561,000 bus., compared with 306,000 a year ago. Since July 1 duty paid imports of wheat have aggregated 22,787,000 bus.

Imports of all grains during 1935 totaled 106,690,000 bus., against 40,807,000 in 1934 and 22,890,000 in 1933, showing the effects of the A.A.A. policy of scarcity. Wheat imports were 38,871,000 bus., against 17,952,000 bus. in 1934, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

Corn imports jumped from 2,959,000 bus. in 1934 to 43,233,000 bus. in 1935; while oats imports were 10,106,000 bus., rye 9,642,000, and barley 4,838,000 bus.

Argentina cleared 783,000 bus. of corn for the United States during the week ending Jan. 25, mostly for the Pacific Coast.

## Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	155,334	154,878	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	126,000	2,000	812,000	1,023,000
Duluth	277,153	231	4,983	70,297
Ft. William	12,005	19,746	.....	.....
Indianapolis	145,000	184,500	163,500	121,500
Kansas City	25,500	4,500	4,500	1,500
Milwaukee	39,620	1,415	15,060	3,765
Minneapolis	574,770	73,320	486,300	163,600
Omaha	16,800	1,400	61,600	.....
Philadelphia	1,173	363,992	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	824	3,934	7,354	4,770
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Seattle	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	257,043	9,981	.....	20,010
Toledo	7,200	4,800	7,055	2,300



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Farmers Seed & Feed Ass'n of Arizona has bot the assets of the Arizona Feed & Seed Ass'n. Grain, feed, seed and poultry supplies are being handled by the new owners. John C. Eichenauer is manager.

Casa Grande, Ariz.—Cracked wheat, breakfast foods, cornmeal and chicken feed will be produced at a mill under construction near here by E. M. Saunders, who will be assisted in the business by his brother-in-law, W. H. Danner, recently arrived from Missouri.

## ARKANSAS

Piggott, Ark.—The Clay County Mill & Elevator Co. has filed notice of a decrease in its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$15,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Twin City Grain Co. plant, recently bot by L. J. Churchill, of Topeka, Kan., as a personal investment, will be managed by Earl Fuqua, formerly with the Quaker Oats Co., and Mr. Churchill will continue with the Thomas Page Mill Co. at Topeka.

## CALIFORNIA

San Quentin, Cal.—The California state board of prison directors has set the 1936 price on grain bags manufactured at San Quentin prison at 6¢ cents each. Under a recently enacted California law, all allowances on grain bags are based on the San Quentin bag price.

Roscoe, Cal.—The death of W. R. Johnson, partner in the Roscoe Feed & Fuel Co. and its parent company, the Burbank Milling Co., occurred recently. Mr. Johnson has had active charge of the milling company, which he bot in 1926, until his recent illness a few months ago.

El Monte, Cal.—Otto Kruse, formerly with the El Monte Grain Co. and with F. F. Booker, Inc., grain and hay establishment, for some time until recently, has bot out the Booker firm, whose mill is located on the Lexington Road. In addition to handling grain, hay and feeds, Mr. Kruse will do custom feed mixing of all kinds.

San Francisco, Cal.—Frank Somers, pres. of the Grain Trade Ass'n, has written members that "to avoid possible trouble in the future we should discontinue the practice of including in our purchase contracts a clause to the effect that the sale price of the grain includes the salvage value of the bags, but pay for the bags as a separate item."

San Francisco, Cal.—W. W. Adams was elected vice-pres. of the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n, succeeding T. D. Stevenson, at the initial meeting, on Jan. 23, of the new com'ite on grain. Eugene Warren and Herbert Frey were elected to the com'ite, to succeed William O'Connell and T. D. Stevenson. All other officers were re-elected.

Brawley, Cal.—It is reported that a suit, involving the sack law, has been brot against the Whitman Seed Co., of this place, for the payment of sacks. The report is that purchases made by Mr. Whitman were made on the basis of cost of sacks included and that when he made account sales back to the farmers for grain purchases he showed a division of the payment tendered as so much for sacks and so much for grain.

## CANADA

Three Rivers, Que.—The Three Rivers Grain & Elevator Co. has let contract to Carter, Halls, Aldinger for the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. elevator, designed by C. D. Howe & Co., to be erected on a pier leased from the Canadian Government.

St. Valentin, Que.—Arthur Clouatre's grist mill burned Jan. 4; loss, \$4,000; no insurance.

Winnipeg, Man.—Robert T. Evans, vice-pres. and general manager of the British-America Elevator Co. and a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Feb. 3, following a heart attack. Mr. Evans, who was 62 years of age, was born in Galena, Ill.

Toronto, Ont.—William Jones, 25-year-old broker's clerk, who used without authority the names of A. W. Cutten, Chicago grain trader, and R. J. and C. A. Cutten, of this city, on Jan. 24 was sentenced to two years less one day determinate and two years less one day indeterminate after a confession. He pleaded guilty to 20 charges of forgery and uttering and obtaining \$14,843 credit by fraud.

Winnipeg, Man.—W. D. Euler, Dominion minister of trade and commerce, has called a conference of Canadian wheat growers, dealers, exporters and miller, to be held in this city on Feb. 25, to consider Canadian wheat policies and permanent means of increasing Canadian wheat sales. The proposed organization of a wheat institute in the Dominion may form an important topic for discussion at the conference.

## COLORADO

Longmont, Colo.—J. H. Vickery, grain dealer of this place, died at his home here on Jan. 8, following an illness of nine months, at the age of 48 years.

Boulder, Colo.—The capacity of our new elevator is 12,000 bus. It is of concrete construction; power is furnished by a John Deere Fuel Oil Engine. The bulk of the machinery was furnished by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. This is the only elevator in Boulder. We took over the Moody-Warren Commercial Co.'s property here [the site of the former Boulder Flour mill that burned].—Blacker Bros.

Denver, Colo.—The block-long warehouse and elevator of the Ady & Crowe Merc. Co. was discovered to be on fire at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, Jan. 11, the fire spreading rapidly from the basement of the warehouse up thru a shaft in the center of the structure, but was extinguished within an hour. Damage from both fire and water was heavy, grains and produce valued at more than \$100,000 being stored in the building. The elevator proper, filled with grain, escaped damage. Loss covered by insurance.

## ILLINOIS

Louisville, Ill.—Ely Bros. are installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Hoopeston, Ill.—James A. Harlan, 69 years of age, elevator owner and operator, died Jan. 11 at his home here.

Hudson, Ill.—We are planning on installing a corn sheller in our elevator.—Hudson Grain Co., Harry Carrell, mgr.

Sherrard, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Sherrard Lbr. & Grain Co. held recently, Emil Mueller was elected manager.—Art Torkelson.

Melvin, Ill.—L. L. Lamoreaux, former manager of the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. here for a number of years, died Jan. 2 from causes due to old age.

Marseilles, Ill.—Merrill Becker, manager of the McClusky Grain Co.'s elevator at McClusky, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co.

Morrison, Ill.—Farmers Elevator Supply Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter Head to improve the quality of its cracked corn. Power required is 5 hp.

Hamilton, Ill.—The factory building here purchased by the Leroy Feed Co. several months ago, has been remodeled and equipment installed, making a complete feed plant.

McClusky, Ill.—Frank Breitweiser has been appointed manager of the McClusky Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Merrill Becker, who has taken a manager's position at Marseilles, Ill.

Disco (Dallas City p. o.), Ill.—Disco Elevator Co., incorporated; capital stock, 50 shares p. v. common; incorporators: William E. Miller, Cyrus D. Rice and Roy Scott; general elevator business.

Union Hill, Ill.—Remodeling of a portion of the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been completed. A new scale and truck lift have been installed and the driveways and approaches rebuilt.

Roanoke, Ill.—A 20x30-foot addition was built to our elevator here and a corn sheller installed, operated by an electric motor. We will take on and handle lumber and hardware.—Roanoke Farmers Ass'n.

Farmer City, Ill.—A truck belonging to the Scholer & Gring Co. was badly damaged recently when it was forced into the side of a bridge near the Gring home. It was at once replaced with a new one.


Lawrenceville, Ill.—A small fire starting in the office flue at the Horner Elevator & Mill Co. late in the evening of Jan. 27 might have proved disastrous to the frame elevator but for the quick response of the fire department, which soon extinguished the blaze.

Heyworth, Ill.—The pile of soybeans on the site of the elevator of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., Inc., that burned Dec. 16 (as previously reported in the Journals), was still burning on the 39th day after the fire. At that time plans for rebuilding had not yet been completed.

Urbana, Ill.—Frank C. Edwards, proprietor of the Edwards elevator and mill here, died after a two weeks' illness, on Jan. 16, at the Carle Memorial Hospital, at the age of 72 years. He established his grain business here in 1927, in which he was active until his death. Before coming to Urbana Mr. Edwards operated an elevator at Deers for many years.

Birds (r. d. from Minooka), Ill.—John Thomas Dixon, manager of the farmers elevator here (operated as the Joliet Grain Co., with headquarters at Joliet), died suddenly from a heart attack as he entered the elevator office on the morning of Jan. 18. He was dead before medical assistance arrived. Mr. Dixon, who was 77 years of age, had been in failing health for some time.

Belvidere, Ill.—The Chicago & North-Western Railroad Co.'s grain elevator here burned at 9 p. m., Jan. 27, together with 50,000 bus. of oats and corn and \$20,000 worth of feed grinding equipment; loss, estimated at \$40,000; insured. The grain stored in the elevator, also the feed machinery, was the property of Marshall Bros., who ship sheep here from Texas to be fattened. The elevator was 30 years old.



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Vernon, Ill.—William Rogier, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point for 12 or more years, has resigned and has been succeeded by Lester Ballance, of Patoka.

Woodhull, Ill.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the local Farmers Elevator Ass'n, I. R. Titus was re-elected manager, and Geo. Bloomberg ass't manager.—Art Torkelson.

Peoria, Ill.—The annual election of the Peoria Board of Trade on Jan. 13 resulted as follows: Pres., Floyd L. Barlow (succeeding his brother, Homer M. Barlow); first vice-pres., J. Leo White; second vice-pres., H. A. Mulholland; sec'y, John R. Lofgren; treas., William C. White. Directors: H. M. Barlow, H. H. Dewey, H. W. Hudson, G. M. Miles, R. F. Mueller, G. A. Peterson, E. W. Sands, J. F. Sheridan, W. F. Stoltzman and R. S. Turner. Committee on arbitration: H. F. Cazey, Guy F. Luke and William Stacy.

Clifton, Ill.—Frank W. Meents, retired grain dealer and banker, died Jan. 19 at his home here, from a heart attack, at the age of 58 years. Mr. Meents started in the grain business at Ashkum, with his father and two brothers, the firm being known as M. R. Meents & Sons. When the firm later bot out the S. P. Walton Grain Co., of Clifton, Frank Meents took charge until 1919, when he retired, selling out his business, the latter continuing as R. R. Meents & Sons. Mr. Meents was active in the civic and social life of this community and served as pres. of the village board for many years.

Washington, Ill.—John Price Wrenn, well known grain dealer and elevator operator in central Illinois, died at the Methodist Hospital in Peoria, on Jan. 21, following a short illness, the first serious one in his lifetime of 83 years. For many years his father had been prominent in the grain business, and while still a young man he became associated with the P. B. Miles Grain Co., of Peoria, with which he remained two years, then returned to Washington and established his own business, operating elevators here, at Eureka, Roanoke and other central Illinois points. Mr. Wrenn was a member of nearly every organization in Washington with which he was in sympathy, and was a leader in the community.

Paris, Ill.—The H. & M. Supply Co. is the name of a new firm recently organized by E. Perry Huston, interested in the Rudy-Huston Elevator Co., also former mayor of Paris, and Arnold Moss, manager of the Rudy-Huston Co. The plant of the new company is located in the building formerly occupied by the Paris Supply Co. owned by Mr. Huston. New additions have been put on to make it an up-to-date plant, a grain elevator with overhead bins and a dump has been constructed to handle the grain, and equipment for cleaning and grading seed has been installed. The company will buy and sell grain and will do custom milling, mixing and manufacturing of balanced rations for livestock, the latter being done in accordance with formulas furnished by the University of Illinois and Purdue University Experiment stations.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The Flaked Foods Corp. has been incorporated to manufacture cereal specialties to be used by dog food manufacturers.

Andrew S. Messick is doing business on the Board of Trade under the firm name of Messick & Co. (Andrew S. Messick, sole owner), effective Feb. 1.

Ivan C. Harden, vice-pres. of Bartlett Frazier Co., together with members of his family, had a harrowing experience recently when a gunman entered his home on the ninth floor of an apartment building.

Members of the Board of Trade voted on Jan. 22 to eliminate the nominating committee of the exchange. The amendment to the rules provides that nominations of candidates for office shall be made only by petition of members.

The grain committee of the Board of Trade for 1936 has been appointed as follows: F. G. Coe, J. E. Brennan, Simon Mayer, L. N. Perrin, A. W. Kay, L. T. Sayre, Adolph Gerstenberg, J. J. Murphy and W. H. McDonald.

L. D. Taft, a pioneer Chicago grain merchant, died at his home in Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 20, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Taft was a partner of E. W. Bailey, founder of a grain commission house in this city more than 50 years ago. In recent years Mr. Taft and Mr. Bailey's son George have operated feed mills in Vermont.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,800 net to the buyer, a decline of \$250 from the previous sale.

Dan Rice, member of the Board of Trade, has leased the Grand Trunk Elevator and will engage in a general grain shipping business, with F. A. Jost in charge. Wm. Pilgrim, who was superintendent of the elevator for the former lessee, the E. R. Bacon Grain Co., will continue in that capacity.

At the annual dinner of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Board of Trade, held at the University Club on the evening of Feb. 6, Frank L. McVey, pres. of the University of Kentucky, was the speaker. Simon Mayer, a director of the Board of Trade, spoke before the ass'n at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day on grain raising and distribution in Europe, in the Board of Trade Bldg.

The Norris Grain Co. started production of soybean products at its Midwest Elevator last week, making the fourth soybean crushing plant in Chicago. For a time, production will be limited largely to soybean oil meal for cattle feed and oil for soap and paint manufacturers. The Norris Co. has not yet decided whether or not a separate company will be formed to handle distribution of the new product.

Ben Goldstein, an attorney, for several years identified with grain warehouse and public utility litigation, and Geo. L. Haight, deposited \$375,000 with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. for investment in Argentine and Russian oats and Polish rye in the name of Goldrus, Inc., a private holding company of Mr. Goldstein, and on whose account he has filed a \$104,000 claim against the Rosenbaum Co.

The special committee, headed by C. D. Sturtevant, recently appointed to report what trading hours for the Board of Trade would be advisable when Chicago goes on eastern time, Mar. 1, has proposed that the market open at 9:45 a. m. and close at 1:45 p. m. (the present hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m.), the opening hour on Saturday to be the same as on other days but the closing hour to be noon, as now. The committee's recommendations will be voted on by members of the exchange.

The next meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club will be held on Feb. 26, at 6:15 p. m., in DeMet's Grill in the Board of Trade Bldg., at which time Sherwood Eddy, author and lecturer, who has just returned from making a study of the situation in Europe, will speak on the subject, "War or Peace in Europe?" The dinner price to members and their guests is \$1.15 per plate, and to non-members \$1.50. The Feb. 5th meeting was addressed by Maj. C. L. Fordney, U. S. Marine Corps, who told of his stratosphere flight in 1934.

At the annual meeting of the Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade, held Jan. 24, officers were chosen as follows: Pres., W. H. McDonald; vice-pres., John J. Coffman. Directors: Charles D. Olsen, Harry S. Klein, Richard A. Bodmer, Louis T. Sayre, Edward G. Badenoch, Ernest C. Brunke and E. A. Doern.

Pres. Boylan, of the Chicago Board of Trade, on Jan. 28 announced the appointment of a committee, headed by Austin D. Sturtevant, to study the feasibility of establishing a futures market in soybeans. This is the third time the matter has been considered by the board, the committees appointed in the past reporting that while such a market might be advisable in the future, it was inadvisable at the time. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 bus. of soybeans are stored in Chicago elevators.

Wooden storage bins having a capacity of about 400,000 bus. have been wrecked by the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., of this city, which has given contract to the Macdonald Engineering Co. for the erection of several concrete tanks, having a capacity of about 500,000 bus., to replace them, the new storage to be located between the company's rye mill and its present concrete tanks. The new tanks will give the company a total of more than 1,000,000 bus. storage. Completion will be some time in June, it is expected.

Soybean handling and storage problems were discussed by W. L. Taylor, local manager for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., at the well attended Jan. 28th meeting of Chicago district elevator superintendents. Dr. E. R. Darling, eminent research chemist of Rockford, Ill., spoke on the industrial utilization of this crop, present and future. Geo. W. Moench predicted increased consumption of wheat products in the next decade thru development of newer processes and products, all of which will stimulate the raising and handling of this crop.

The following amendment to Rule 221 of the Board of Trade will be submitted to a vote of the members on Feb. 26: "(e) When a member acts as commission merchant for a non-clearing member, and the non-clearing member makes his own trades or on the floor gives his orders to a broker and pays the brokerage, and such trades are exclusively for the personal account of the non-clearing member and are closed within thirty days, the minimum commission rate shall be 25 cents per 1,000 bus. of grain; 5 cents per 1,000 pounds of dry salted meats, or lard; and 75 cents per 50 bales of cotton; provided, however, that if the clearing member in addition renders financing and accounting facilities for commodities received and/or tendered on contracts by delivery, these commissions shall not apply, but in such cases the rates shall be those stated in Section (f)."

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New members of the Board of Trade include the following: John C. Watson, of Evanston, Ill.; Oscar C. Hodel, Rockford, Ill.; Samuel E. Worms, New York, N. Y.; Walter E. Spindler, Manitowoc, Wis.; Robert H. Minton and John Hill Kitchen, both of New York, N. Y.; Wm. C. Fisher, Hastings, Neb.; Henry W. Hudson, Peoria, Ill.; Millwood Matthews, Chicago. Memberships transferred: Estate of Sir Herbert T. Robson, Robert R. Reid, Don S. Price, Estate of Thomas E. Holland, Wm. L. Meffert, Axel Hansen, David M. Minton, Wm. Rahr. Changes in partnerships: Harris, Upham & Co. admitted to partnership Geo. G. Bass, Irvine O. Hockaday, Richard L. Kennedy, Jr., Richard S. Perkins; J. S. Bache & Co. admitted to partnership Wm. Reid; Shields & Co. admitted to partnership Edwin H. Herzog and Thomas W. Merritt; Farroll Bros. admitted Edward M. Rosenthal to partnership. Changes in registration of members: Robert C. Bacon registered for own account (was registered as vice-pres. Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.); Chas. G. Ireys registered as vice-pres. Russell Miller Milling Co. (was registered as vice-pres. Electric Steel Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis).

## INDIANA

Topeka, Ind.—Pink Wemple is now manager of the Levy Grain Co. here.

Newburgh, Ind.—The C. W. Brizius Co. sustained wind damage to its elevator Jan. 23.

Bristow, Ind.—The Bristow Milling Co. has announced it will rebuild the mill recently destroyed by fire.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—W. H. Bradley, manager of the Elkhorn Mills, is one of the applicants for the postmastership.—W. B. C.

Warsaw, Ind.—Bashore Feed Store has installed a larger combined sheller and cleaner made by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Washington, Ind.—Feed grinding and mixing equipment have been installed by John Ritter, who recently entered the feed business.

Sheridan, Ind.—The Wallace Grain Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with magnetic separator, and motor for direct drive.

Carmel, Ind.—Foster Kendall Co. has increased its fleet of trucks with purchase of a 10-ton semi-trailer job with a Reo tractor unit.

Sims, Ind.—The Bruce Haycock Elvtr. was repainted recently; a Big Four yellow color was used, making a very attractive appearance.—L.

DeMotte, Ind.—Al Konovsky's elevator had a narrow escape from fire recently, when a wood pulley in the cob conveyor ignited from friction.—L.

Schneider, Ind.—A grain cleaner is being installed in the Fry & Montgomery elevator. Installation of a corn sheller is anticipated before next fall.

Plainville, Ind.—Edward Fisher, 43, employee of the Frank Morgan Flour Mill here, suffered the loss of his left hand when his arm was accidentally caught in a chain drag of the corn elevator.—W. B. C.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Harry E. Bash, owner and operator of the Mayflower Mills here and a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, died suddenly Jan. 27.

Hartford City, Ind.—Hartford City Milling Co. is adding a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader to its feed mill equipment. The machine produces three grades.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are Frank Stroock, of Hudson; Harris, Upham & Co., Indianapolis, and Roy Nedderman, Sunman.

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elvtr. Co. entertained approximately 300 patrons in the K. of P. Hall recently. Following the banquet, speeches and music were in order.

Arlington, Ind.—Friends of Elmer Hutchinson, a former pres. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, will be glad to learn that he has fully recovered from his recent operation.

Evansville, Ind.—Giltner Igleheart, of Igleheart Bros., Inc., has been elected one of the trustees of DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind. He is a graduate of that well known institution.—W. B. C.

Madison, Ind.—The death of John S. Matthews, manager of the W. Trow Co., manufacturers of feed and flour, occurred Jan. 15, being caused by pneumonia with complications. Mr. Matthews was only 38 years of age.

Union Center (mail to Kingsbury), Ind.—Albert Hoeppner has installed new truck scale, sheller and conveyors in his elevator.

Peru, Ind.—Aukerman Bros., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares, no par value; incorporators: Leota E. Owens, Paul B. Norris, James A. Aukerman and Claude L. Aukerman; to wholesale and retail feeds.

Huntingburg, Ind.—The Farmers' Mill here is installing the latest type of Fairbanks Scales at its place of business on Sixth St., which will be able to weigh the larger trucks. The mill is operated by Alpers Bros.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Warren Elvtr. Co., Warren; Community Exchange, Berne; Fortville Grain Co., Fortville; Linton Mill & Grain Co., Linton, and Huntington Equity Exchange Co., Huntington.

Anderson, Ind.—The Wellington Milling Co. has completed a new fireproof building for storing and treating purposes and has installed a corn cleaning machine. A popcorn shelling machine was also installed, the company planning to handle popcorn each year.

Fowler, Ind.—Elevators of the Fowler Grain Dealers, Inc., that have been improved recently with installation of McMillin Truck Lifts include those located at Barce and Free, Ind., and Hallock, Ill. A Western overhead truck lift has been installed in one of the company's two elevators at Fowler.

Portland, Ind.—The Haynes Milling Co. has awarded contract to the Indiana Engineering & Const. Co. for the erection of a 10,000-bu. elevator and workhouse of re-inforced concrete, to replace its fire loss of Dec. 11, reported in the Dec. 25 Journals. The company's feed and flour mill and lumber yard did not burn.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Awaiting a definite ruling on the processing tax, involved in the Supreme Court's adverse ruling on the AAA recently, the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has suspended plant operations. "Until the tax ruling is made it is impossible for us to determine price quotations to our trade," Manager Nelson E. Kelley said.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Burglars broke open the safe of the Boonville Milling Co. and took \$70 in cash and some valuable papers. Three months ago burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the vault. About a year ago several hundred dollars were stolen by robbers who blew the safe of the company.—W. B. C.

Lowell, Ind.—Purchase of a new 1½-ton International Truck, equipped with dual rear wheels and heavy springs for maximum 5-ton capacity, and carrying a tight grain box, gives the Lowell Grain & Hay Co. two trucks for use in inter-elevator and farm movement of grain and farm supplies. The other truck is a Chevrolet that can haul 100 bus. at a load.

Belshaw (Lowell p. o.), Ind.—The Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co., managed by Fred A. Dahl, has installed a No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill, with direct-connected 30-h.p. GE motor, in a feed grinding room attached to the elevator. Meal bins were built below the meal collector, to empty into vehicles in the elevator driveway, where a new McMillin Truck Lift has been installed. Installation of a feed mixer is contemplated before the baby chick season gets under way.

Earl Park, Ind.—Fire backed up the dust spout from the cob burner to the elevator of the Garrison Grain Co. recently, when the automatic valve in the spout failed to close. Fortunately fire was discovered before it reached the cupola, and water barrels and hand fire extinguishers were used to keep the fire in check until the arrival of the fire department. Elevator men on duty running the drier on wet corn, showed rare presence of mind by immediately starting the cleaner to force a draft down the spout and blow the fire away from the elevator.

## FOSTER-KENDALL CO.

Carmel, Indiana

Royal Brand Seeds

Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Soy Beans

Over-Night Service

Ask for Samples and Prices

## IOWA

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has opened a gas station here.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has just installed new grain spouts and a new air lift at its elevator.

Blencoe, Ia.—A new and up-to-date set of scales has been installed at the elevator of the Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Centerville, Ia.—The Standard Soybean Processing Co., has repaired the recent fire damage at its plant and has installed a direct elevator leg drive.

Walker, Ia.—Police officials recently arrested Carl Nibeck, trucker, who was charged with passing a bogus check for \$243 on the Takes & Gardiner Grain Co. here.

Farlin, Ia.—Will J. Banning, manager of the D. Milligan Co.'s elevator for many years, died Jan. 21, after an illness of several months, due to heart trouble. He was 69 years old.

Thompson, Ia.—A recent blaze at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently was discovered before it had gained much headway, so the damage was small.

Farnhamville, Ia.—Old time friends in the grain trade will be pleased to know that Lee Davis, of the Davis Grain Co. here, celebrated his 55th wedding anniversary Jan. 20.—A. G. T.

Elberon, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting, electing John Chervený president and Jos. M. Dvorak sec'y-treas. Geo. Thiessen was re-appointed manager.—Art Terkelson.

Hawkeye, Ia.—T. A. Pfund, former manager here for ten years, has been hired as manager in place of A. J. Hochberger, who resigned to accept a position as cashier in the bank at Fredericka.—John Nuss, pres. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Morley, Ia.—State Senator H. D. Miller has organized farmers of this community into the Morley Co-op. Shipping Ass'n, which has leased the site of the former Harry Miller (not a relative) with additional land on which coal sheds will be built.

Polk City, Ia.—V. V. Swim, formerly second man of the Polk City Grain Co.'s elevator, has been appointed manager to replace John Berogan, who resigned and now is at the Highview Farmers Grain Co., as previously reported.—Art Terkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Kalona, Ia.—Elmer Marner, feed mill operator, had a narrow escape from death on Jan. 17 when his coat caught on a pulley, drawing him up. He held to the wheel until his cries were heard by his assistant, who shut off the engine. His injuries were minor.—Art Terkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Chas. Flanley, of Flanley Grain Co., returned to his home Jan. 21 from the hospital, where he was under observation for bronchitis which nearly reached the pneumonia stage. He is recovering slowly and plans a trip south as soon as he is able to travel.—A. T.

Jefferson, Ia.—The D. Milligan Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire, originating in the grain drier, on Jan. 31, but the quick action of the fire department saved the elevator from destruction. More than 1,000 bus. of grain was water-soaked and the machinery was damaged by both water and fire. Insurance was carried.

Primghar, Ia.—A. C. Wettstad has sold to John Greig, of Estherville, and W. V. Willey, of Sibley, his third interest in the Primghar Grain Co. Messrs. Greig and Willey held the other two-thirds. The latter's son, D. Willey, will take over the management of the elevator Mar. 1. Mr. Wettstad's plans are indefinite.

Bremer, Ia.—The business and real estate of the Bremer Farmers Co-op. Co., including (among other property) an elevator and feed mill and warehouse building, have been bot by Richard Platte, a farmer, who took possession Feb. 1. Walter Lohman, who has been managing the business, has moved to a farm near Tripoli.

Mt. Union, Ia.—W. R. Buchanan, pres. of the Mt. Union State Bank, died Jan. 15, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Buchanan came to Mt. Union in 1876 and two years later erected a small grain storage, replacing it with an elevator in 1884. He later disposed of it and all other business interests to organize a private bank, which later was re-organized into a state bank and Mr. Buchanan made pres. He was mayor of the town for two terms.



Oelwein, Ia.—S. C. Sprague & Son are placing an elevator and warehouse (moved here from Dundee) on the Rock Island right-of-way. The buildings will be remodeled and when completed there will be a storehouse 50 feet long and 40 feet wide for the housing of the grinder equipment. In the building now occupied by the Sprague Co. a modern hatchery is being installed.

Gowrie, Ia.—The Johnson Lbr. Co. is now operating the elevator purchased several months ago from the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. The elevator is the only one on the M. & St. L. siding and had been used but little in recent years. It has been repaired and improved by the new owners. Eric Hedberg, of Ft. Dodge, formerly manager of elevators at Crooks and Lanyon, will buy grain for the Johnson Co.

## KANSAS

Bellaire, Kan.—E. L. Rickel, of Salina, Kan., has leased the Dillon-Conn Elvtr. at this station, and is now operating it.

Lebo, Kan.—A. Carr, manager of the elevator of the Grangers Co-op. Ass'n for over 15 years, has resigned and will travel thru the Southwest for a time, visiting old friends and relatives.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Victor Davis, manager of the office of the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., is recuperating from a recent operation at a local hospital.

DeSoto, Kan.—C. W. Morse and Harry Dickson, who have owned and operated an elevator here for 11 years, have sold to S. R. Zook, of East Lynn, Mo., an experienced elevator man.

Salina, Kan.—Taylor Miller, pioneer elevator man and miller of this city, died on Jan. 24 at a local hospital, following a stroke, at the age of 89 years. Mr. Miller was in the feed and mill business here for 50 years.

Wichita, Kan.—Otto Weiss, pioneer feed miller, founder of the Otto Weiss Milling Co. and its many branches, died during the third week of January from injuries sustained when he fell in his home. He was 81 years of age.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Contract for a full line of conveying and transmission machinery for the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., as previously reported, has been awarded to the Webster Mfg. Co.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas grain inspection and weighing department has increased its fees for house weighing and house transfers 5 cents to the rate of 25 cents per 1,000 bus., effective Jan. 31, because of small stocks of grain and consequent small receipts to the department.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George E. Gano, well known grain man, also a former mayor of Hutchinson, has received letters suggesting that he be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of the state, but he says that he is not a candidate in any manner whatsoever and will not be.

## KENTUCKY

Custer, Ky.—A \$7,000 loss was sustained by the Alexander & Pile Flour Mill when it burned recently.

Clinton, Ky.—Damage estimated at nearly \$5,000 was done to the power house of the Star Milling Co. recently when a flywheel tore off the shaft.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Bowling Green Flour Mill recently installed a new 225-h.p. diesel engine. The capacity of the plant had been increased.

Paducah, Ky.—A branch has been opened at this point by the A. J. Seibert Co., of Louisville, bean dealers, who already operate branches at Corbin and at Lexington.

Sturgis, Ky.—The Exchange Milling Co., which erected and equipped a new building at Sturgis more than a year ago, suffered a loss of about \$8,000 by fire on Jan. 24—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—The Southeastern Millers Ass'n, meeting in this city on Jan. 17, elected the following officers: Pres., John A. Reis, Indianapolis; vice-pres., J. L. Davis, Seymour, Ind.; vice-pres., Theodore Stivers, Rome, Ga. Executive com'te: R. H. Missman, chairman; Edgar Igleheart, Fred Borries, Richard Johnson, Richard Bean, E. L. Corn, Norman Christley.

Middlefork, Ky.—A. Y. Bargo has purchased the grist mill here, which is operated by gasoline.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—New officers of the New Orleans Board of Trade have been elected as follows: Pres., Charles W. Frank; vice-pres., E. E. Lamberton; vice-pres., Gustave R. Westfeldt; sec'y-treas., J. H. Ricau (re-elected).

Jonesville, La.—The bursting of the grindstones of an old-time grist mill, apparently caused by the centrifugal force as the top stone was turned at high speed, caused the death of the 11-year-old son of the owner of the mill, Walter S. Reagan, on Feb. 1. The boy was struck by pieces of stone, which broke his skull. Another lad, 10 years old, suffered severe head injuries and cuts on the face.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—New directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce were elected on Jan. 27 as follows: Joel M. Cloud, William B. F. Hax, J. Ross Myers, J. G. Oehrl, Robert Sinton, to serve three years, the holdover directors being: Eugene Blackford, Ferdinand A. Meyer, Eugene H. Beer, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Manger, Charles E. Scarlett, Thomas G. Hope, Samuel Phillips, L. Wilson Davis, C. Emmerich Mears. Officers were elected as follows by the new board: Pres., Eugene H. Beer; vice-pres., J. A. Manger; sec'y-treas., James B. Hessong, and ass't sec'y, Howard G. Disney.

## MICHIGAN

Bradley, Mich.—Bradley Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000.

Gladstone, Mich.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s local 450,000-bu. elevator is to be wrecked.

Pinckney, Mich.—Read Bros. grain elevator burned Feb. 4; loss, \$10,000, including grain and machinery.

Charlotte, Mich.—Small damage was done at the L. H. Shepard Grain, Bean & Milling Co.'s elevator on Jan. 27, when a fire started inside the mill.

Jackson, Mich.—With a paid-in capital stock of \$1,000, the Heywood Milling Co. has been formed and incorporated to manufacture mill-feeds and flour here. Offices are maintained in Chelsea, Mich.

Maple Rapids, Mich.—Jerry Hyde and A. J. VanSickle have purchased the Maple Rapids Flour Mill, owned and operated for several years by the late Fred G. Casterline. The new owners have installed an oil engine in the mill, which is now in operation.

Chesaning, Mich.—Installation of new feed grinding equipment has been completed at the plant of the Michigan Bean Co., where improvements have been under way for several months. The elevator and mill have been remodeled and a new and up-to-date office and warehouse has been erected.

## MINNESOTA

Morgan, Minn.—The Morgan Feed Mill recently installed a new 1½-ton feed mixer.

Eyota, Minn.—The local elevator driveway of the J. G. Dill Co. will be put in good repair in the spring.

## ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

## The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Springfield, Minn.—A new 1-ton feed mixer has recently been installed at the feed mill of T. E. Heir & Son.

Gaylord, Minn.—A larger truck scale will be installed at the elevator of the Geib Elvtr. Co. in the near future.

Cologne, Minn.—The Cologne Milling Co. is installing machinery for separating wheat from chaff and weed seeds.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing overhead doors in its driveway. J. H. Fisch is doing the work.

Collis, Minn.—The Miller Elvtr. Co.'s 5,000-bu. elevator, which was completed last October, burned late in January.

Chaska, Minn.—A corn sheller and oat huller are contemplated improvements at the elevator of the Teske Coal & Feed Co.

Renova (Dexter p.o.), Minn.—The elevator driveway also the office of the Renova Coal, Lbr. & Grain Co. will be reroofed.

Cleveland, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates repairing its elevator scale and driveway when the weather permits.

Kenyon, Minn.—The Kenyon Farmers Merc. Elvtr. Co. plans to construct new buildings for the use of its machinery department.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co., Inc., plans installing a larger truck scale to accommodate the modern heavy trucks.

Kilkenny, Minn.—An up-to-date truck lift has been installed by the Kilkenny Grain Co. and a combination warehouse and garage built.

Traverse (St. Peter p.o.), Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates electrifying its plant if the proposed high-line is put thru this point this summer.

Gibbon, Minn.—The corn cribs of the O. N. Johnson Co. will be moved close together so as to make a double crib and a larger truck scale installed in the near future.

Lewiston, Minn.—Thieves broke into the Lewiston Elvtr. Co.'s office last month, stealing some small change, gaining entrance by breaking a small door.

Norcross, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is having the J. H. Fisch Co. move its elevator at Hereford (r. d. from Wendell, Minn.) to this point, a distance of about 12 miles.

Raymond, Minn.—Clarence Gunter, assistant at the Raymond Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has been appointed manager. Wes Morrow, manager for many years, resigned.

Hayward, Minn.—S. C. Monson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is considering the purchase of a truck and going into the business of hauling cattle to market.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Equipment for making whole wheat and rye flour has been installed at the feed mill of Henry L. Miller, who contemplates installation of a new feed mixer also.

LaSalle, Minn.—The LaSalle Farmers Grain Co. contemplates installing a new grain cleaner this spring and reshingling and painting the elevator.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Some time this year The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will take down its present elevator and replace it with a new 50,000-bu. house.

Jordan, Minn.—When the warm weather comes, the local elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. will probably be given a coat of paint.

Waltham, Minn.—Among contemplated improvements at the elevator of the Nemitz Elvtr. Co. are installation of a larger scale and an up-to-date truck dump, widening of the driveway and covering the elevator with metal.

Dexter, Minn.—In addition to the new doors recently installed on the driveway of S. W. Stephenson's elevator, other improvements will be added soon, including a new ½-ton batch mixer.

Blakeley (Belle Plaine p.o.), Minn.—When his auto hit a rut and turned over, M. O. Hagen, proprietor of the Hagen Grain & Coal Co., elevator operator here, was injured recently and his car was wrecked.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse and seed unit (which is operated under the local name of the Goldberg Seed & Grain Co.) was badly damaged by fire at midnight, Dec. 15; loss, \$10,000, due principally to smoke and water. Thousands of bus. of grass seed, corn and wheat were damaged. The unit is to be rebuilt at once and will be of frame construction. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the general contract.



Danvers, Minn.—We have not fully decided on a new scale as yet. The one we have is a 10-ton scale, 16 feet long. We got by on this crop, altho it is rather risky on the large trucks with long wheel base.—Danver Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Olivia, Minn.—The Empire Elvtr. here, managed by J. W. Ployhart, will hereafter be known as the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. There will be no change in management, ownership or policy of conducting business. The elevator is one of over 200 owned by the Osborne-McMillan Co. Mr. Ployhart has been its manager for 27 years.

Shakopee, Minn.—As soon as weather permits, Cepro, Inc., will start construction of a re-inforced concrete elevator, including head house and storage. The general contract has been awarded to the McKenzie-Hague Co. Handling, shipping and cleaning equipment will be installed. The capacity has not been definitely decided.

Glenwood, Minn.—We are going to put in a mixer before time for the chick starter mashers. We mixed over a carload of chick and turkey mashers last spring and summer, which required too much manual labor. We do not consider ourselves having an elevator, that is, buying grain for shipment. We just grind and retail.—Glenwood Produce Co., George W. Hughes, mgr.

#### DULUTH LETTER

Walter Jernberg, of the Occident Terminal Co. division of the Russell Miller Milling Co., was elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade Jan. 29.—F. G. C.

C. C. Blair, general manager of the Peavy Duluth Terminal Co., returned from Florida, where he attended the funeral of his brother.—F. G. C.

H. G. Spencer has been advanced from vice-pres. of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. to pres., succeeding the late H. J. Starkey. Director A. B. Starkey was made vice-pres.

The Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 28. Directors elected to serve for the year 1936 were: F. C. Tenney, F. B. Getchell, T. F. McCarthy, W. W. Bradbury, H. B. Stoker. Following the meeting the new directors met and elected officers. F. B. Getchell, vice-pres., was advanced to pres., and H. B. Stoker made vice-pres. F. G. Carlson was named sec'y.—F. G. C.

Plans for developing barley growing and marketing to supply brewery malting houses was discussed at a meeting of the crop and soils committee of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting. Addresses were made by Dr. Forrest R. Immer, assistant geneticist, and Wallace W. Brookins, associate extension agronomist, both of the State University Farm, and H. R. Sumner, sec'y Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.—F. G. C.

H. J. Atwood, at the annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade held Jan. 21, was elected pres. for a second term, and T. F. McCarthy succeeded Ben C. McCabe, resigned, as vice-pres. Directors elected for a three-year-term were C. F. Haley, W. R. McCarthy and J. A. MacInnis. K. S. Bagley, W. W. Bleacher and E. H. Woodruff were named for the board of arbitration. The board of appeals resulted as follows: R. A. Bissonnette, F. E. Lindahl, W. F. Starkey, W. N. Totman and F. C. Tenney. A special election was held Jan. 27 for a director to fill out the one-year term of T. F. McCarthy, who was elected to the vice-presidency. The nominees were G. P. Harbison and R. C. Helm, the latter being elected.—F. G. C.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Washburn-Crosby's "A" Mill was damaged by fire Jan. 20; loss, estimated at \$1,500.

R. L. Upton Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; stated capital, \$1,000; incorporators: Robert Livingston, George L. Upton, Laura B. Upton; grain, feed and hay.

Otis M. Smith, manager of the local branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has resigned his position and will move to California, planning at a later date to re-enter the grain business. James A. Cole has succeeded him here.

The Bunge Elvtr. Co. is receiving bids on the construction of a re-inforced concrete elevator having 1,250,000-bu. storage capacity and 100,000-bu. work house. The elevator will be located near Como Ave. between 13th and 14th avenues S. E.

The Louis Dreyfus Grain Co. is taking bids for rebuilding the fire damaged work house of its Marquette Elvtr., the fire occurring in December, as previously reported. The company is also taking bids on a new re-inforced concrete elevator, capacity not decided.

### MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo.—George L. Morche, local manager for B. C. Christopher & Co., and Miss Adela Hale, of Hutchinson, Kan., were married recently.

Cameron, Mo.—The combination of the safe of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here was chiseled off by burglars during the night of Jan. 19, and \$282 stolen.

St. Joseph, Mo.—After being associated with the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. for 14 years, C. W. Gregg, treas. of that company, has resigned. His plans for the future have not yet been announced by Mr. Gregg.

Webb City, Mo.—The Budlong Mill, a landmark in this section of the Ozarks since 1850, burned last month; loss, estimated at \$10,000. It was one of the few remaining mills that was run by waterpower.

Lake Side (Afton p.o.), Mo.—The Lake Side Mill, operated by C. M. Harr for the past five years, burned at 7:30 p. m., Jan. 14; loss, \$10,000; partly covered by insurance. The mill had a capacity of 80 barrels of flour and feed.

Bethany, Mo.—The Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s building is to be remodeled into a three-story structure, the third floor being made into apartments and the second floor into offices for renting. When completed the building will have a frontage of about half a block.

Hamilton, Mo.—Safe robbers entered the store of the Farmers Produce & Grain Co., elevator operators, on a recent Sunday and attempted a safe robbery without getting any money. The safe was ruined by the robbers but they failed to get to the part where the cash was kept.

Joplin, Mo.—C. S. Kenney, who has had long experience in the feed mixing industry, having been with the Grain Belt Mills, of St. Joseph; the Quaker Oats Co., at Memphis, and the Pratt Food Co., Hammond, Ind., has been appointed manager of the Excello Sales Co., which operates a feed mixing plant here, also retail feed stores in this vicinity.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Merchants Exchange resumed broadcasting its reports on Jan. 27, over Station WEW, of the St. Louis University. The reports are broadcast at 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 12:10 p. m. and 1:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when the close is broadcast at 12:10 p. m. The exchange had discontinued broadcasting market quotations Jan. 18, following cancellation of its radio broadcasting contract by the owners and operators of station KSD, who had proposed a change and limitation of broadcasting time which was not satisfactory to the exchange.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

George H. Davis, of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. of this city, and vice-pres. of the grain com'ite on national affairs, has been elected agricultural director at large of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The Continental Export Co. changed its name to Continental Grain Co. The company is the operator of the Continental Elvtr. here, having a capacity of 2,500,000 bus., leased from the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has appointed the following com'ite to study the truck problem as it affects grain men and to make recommendations for meeting same: Frank A. Theis, chairman; E. H. Sullivan, H. L. Robinson, W. J. McNeil, R. A. Kelly.

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Gordon A. Mark, cattleman and farmer of Abilene, Kan., on transfer from Adolph Mayer. The membership sold for \$5,500, unchanged from the last sale, which occurred in October. Mr. Mark will trade as an individual member.

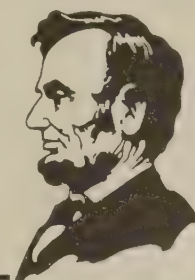
Mrs. Mollie R. Stevenson, widow of George Stevenson, who operated the Stevenson Grain Co. in this city for many years, and the mother of Harry G. Stevenson, wheat buyer for the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. here, died at the home of her daughter in Longview, Tex., on Jan. 19, death being due to a heart attack. Burial was in this city.

The Tarkio Molasses Feed Co. has awarded contract for installation of screw conveyor equipment.

Harry L. Robinson, head of the Robinson Elvtr. Co., of this city, and Henry L. McCaw, associated with two of the largest feed manufacturers in this territory for the past 10 years, have organized the Robinson-McCaw Feed Mills, with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. and plant on St. Louis Ave., this city. The new company will manufacture and distribute poultry feed.

### MONTANA

Burnham (Fresno p. o.), Mont.—The H. Earl Clack Co.'s elevator burned at about 6:45 p. m., Jan. 23. No fire-fighting apparatus was available. The elevator, which had a capacity of 20,000 bus., was not in use the past season and the company had planned to move it. It was insured.



*"You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all of the people all the time."*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

If you use the

**GRAIN DRIER**

**Without a**

**Boiler**

**that's**

**a**

**RANDOLPH**

**You won't be fooled any of the time on—**

**CAPACITY  
EFFICIENCY**

**and**

**FINISHED PRODUCT**

**Regardless of weather conditions.**

*Write for catalog.*

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**TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.**



## NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The semi-annual meeting of the National Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Ass'n will be held in this city on May 24, at the Fontenelle Hotel.

Avoca, Neb.—The Avoca Grain Co., a new corporation, has recently purchased the L. J. Marquardt Estate elevators. Fred Marquardt is sec'y of the new company.

Lincoln, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of the Lincoln Grain Exchange, W. T. Barstow, J. M. Hammond and John M. Paul were re-elected to the board of directors.

Adams, Neb.—Rudolph Beckman, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the past year, has resigned and has been succeeded temporarily by Walter Wilhelm.

Clearwater, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. is closing out its elevator business here after nearly 50 years of service. H. F. McClellan, who has been local manager for 21 years, will be transferred by the company to Arlington.

Giltner, Neb.—Oscar Ley, 30 years of age, last month pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking into the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here on May 4, 1935, saying that he and two accomplices (now serving sentences for other offenses) broke into the elevator after a beer drinking party.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Millers Ass'n at its annual meeting held in this city on Jan. 23, elected the following officers: Pres., E. B. Johnson, of Holdrege; vice-pres., L. J. Vandenberg, Spalding; sec'y-treas., J. N. Campbell, Omaha, for his eighteen term. E. J. Havekost, of Scriber; H. E. Day, North Platte, and F. J. Zwonechek, Wilber, were elected directors for two-year terms.

Omaha, Neb.—The Weber Mill & Elevtr. Co., whose plant has been in operation here since 1846, being the first of its kind west of the Missouri River, has been incorporated, Messrs. Christopherson and Renstrom, local coal dealers, having purchased a controlling interest in the plant; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Harry Christopherson, Arthur Renstrom, Lyman W. Weber (grandson of the founder). Mixed feeds for poultry and livestock will be manufactured. Mr. Weber is vice-pres. and general manager.

## NEVADA

Fallon, Nev.—On Jan. 15 a truck tore the chimney from the frame warehouse of the Fallon Flour Mill Co., causing a slight damage.

## NEW ENGLAND

Granby, Conn.—E. H. Rollins is installing a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader. The machine has a capacity of one ton per hour and produces three grades of cut corn.

Adams, Mass.—A charter has been granted to the Butler Coal & Grain Co., Inc.; capital stock, 90 shares of no par value; incorporators: Jacob Kronick, pres.; David Bashevkin, treas., and Peter Schiff, clerk.—L. V. S.

Woburn, Mass.—Caleb H. Jaquith, who observed his 85th birthday on Jan. 31, claims to be the oldest man doing business on the main street of Woburn, both in years and in length of service. He has been in business 55 years, 51 of which have been in the grain business. He is senior member of Jaquith & Co.—L. V. S.

Springfield, Mass.—Grain men in New England have formed the New England Retail Grain Dealers Co-op. Ass'n, with headquarters here, which has been granted a charter of incorporation, with authorized capital of \$50,000; incorporators: Albert J. Lane, pres.; Edward J. O'Donnell, vice-pres., and Robert K. Squier, treas.—L. V. S.

## BOSTON LETTER

Boston, Mass.—After a long illness, Horace F. Webster, of the Webster Tappan Co., and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for 25 years, died at his home in Malden, Mass., Jan. 20, at the age of 71 years.

The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange is circularizing 500 grain dealers thruout New England to sound out sentiment of the trade regarding the proposed change in the official corn standards of the United States. The Exchange wired the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, asking that

action on the change be delayed until the sentiment of the New England trade can be ascertained. The Exchange opposes the plan "believing that the change may be unfair to the buyer." The proposed change would substitute a 10/64 inch sieve for the present 12/64 inch sieve in determining the official "cracked corn and foreign material."—L. V. S.

Carl J. B. Currie was elected pres. of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange at the 11th annual meeting Feb. 4, succeeding Arthur F. Hopkins. Charles P. Washburn was elected first vice-pres., and Frank C. Bowes second vice-pres. Directors for three years were elected as follows: Roderic N. MacDonald, John F. Brown, Henry D. Lynch and Arthur Lane. The membership in the exchange decreased in 1935, the annual report shows, the organization is in a strong financial position, with payments made against the outstanding first mortgage on its building. The grain inspection department enjoyed a successful year, due largely to importation of foreign grains. This combined with continued movement of Pacific Coast grain to Boston by water, resulted in the inspection department handling receipts of 4,160,500 bus. of grain in 1935 and the operation of the department at a profit for the first time in years. A total of 22 ships discharged grain in 1935, thru the suction pipe totaling 3,096,659 bus., while cars brot more than 1,000,000 bus. to the elevators. Arthur F. Hopkins, retiring pres., was presented with a wrist watch, suitably engraved, as a token of the esteem held for him by his fellow members. Paul T. Rothwell, of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills, made the presentation.—L. V. S.

## NEW JERSEY

Vineland, N. J.—Vineland Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000.

## NEW MEXICO

Farley, N. M.—We bot the Farley Bean & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator from Frank Blanke, and have changed the name to the Ward Bean & Elevtr. Co. We are also operating the Murphy Bean & Elevtr. Co. in Mt. Dora under the name of the Ward Bean & Elevtr. Co. The elevator of the Farley Bean & Elevtr. Co. is the one Blanke & Chapman built in 1932. We expect to build a larger plant this coming fall.—Grace Ward.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The new name of the American Elevtr. & Grain Co., Inc., is American Elevtr. & Grain Division, Russell Miller Milling Co.

New York, N. Y.—John Bopp, a member of the Produce Exchange for a long time, operating in the grain business, died Jan. 23, at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., at the age of 78 years.

Cuylerville, N. Y.—The Genesee Valley Alfalfa Corp. plans the construction of a new plant at the Cuylerville siding of the Erie Railroad as soon as possible. The plant will have a capacity of three tons per hour. Headquarters of the company are at Avon.

Oneonta, N. Y.—West-Nesbitt, Inc., has purchased the large plant of the Morris Bros. Feed Co., adjoining its property, a large part of which had been occupied under lease for some time. New machinery will be installed. The plant includes a 20,000-bu. grain elevator.

## NORTH DAKOTA

New England, N. D.—Joe Sontag has been appointed manager of a local elevator.

Golden Valley, N. D.—The Berg Grain Co.'s elevator has been closed for the winter.

York, N. D.—I am going to put in new scales and paint and repair elevator next summer some time.—C. J. Thoreson.

Killdeer, N. D.—Joe Kroll has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. L. Marsh, who resigned recently.

Fordville, N. D.—L. J. Runnestrand, assistant manager of the Fordville Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, died Jan. 23, at the age of 51 years.

Wellsburg, N. D.—The elevator and stock of the Farmers Equity Elevtr. Co. were partly damaged on Jan. 29 due to a Great Northern car being derailed.

Stanley, N. D.—Our new manager is R. E. Lundquist [the former manager died recently, as reported in the Journals in November].—Farmers Union Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Springbrook, N. D.—Alexander B. Stewart, manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point and a veteran in the grain business, died Jan. 20 at a hospital in Williston. He was 70 years of age.

Sheyenne, N. D.—A new cylinder unit to its cleaner has been installed by the Equity Elevtr. & Trading Co., increasing the capacity of the machine one-third and also permitting the cleaning of barley. A new office furnace was also recently put in.

Chama (Sentinel Butte p.o.), N. D.—Accused of having forged checks and obtained money under false pretenses, E. E. Bell, former manager of the local elevator of the Powers Elevtr. Co., was being held at San Francisco, Cal., awaiting extradition to this state.

Pleasant Lake, N. D.—Three elevators here burned on Jan. 29, owned by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co., the Kellogg Commission Co. and the Pleasant Lake Grain Co., the last two being due to exposure to the first. Two coal sheds and two box cars also burned. Loss total.

Starting with Feb. 17 and continuing until Mar. 10, county meetings will be held, to discuss and meet the 1936 seed problem. Because of the shriveled condition of much of the seed, extra attention to the seed before planting is necessary to improve the chances for satisfactory crops.

Hazleton, N. D.—The Occident Elevtr. Co.'s elevator burned late last month; loss, estimated at \$35,000. Efforts to save adjoining coal sheds failed when both fire engines froze. Approximately 19,000 bus. of grain, 200 tons of coal, over 200 bus. of new seed corn and 25 tons of flour were destroyed. Construction of a new elevator has been started.

Fargo, N. D.—George Bahe's cereal mill, operated as the Go-Far Mill, one of this city's waterfront landmarks, burned Jan. 24; loss, estimated at \$12,000; insurance carried included \$2,500 on the building, \$1,000 on the stock, and \$2,500 on the machinery. Mr. Bahe intends to continue in the cereal business but will not rebuild at present. He will seek other quarters.

## OHIO

Gibsonburg, O.—The Gibsonburg Elevtr. Co. has been re-organized.

Ridgway, O.—Allie L. Einsel recently sustained windstorm damage to his elevator.

White Sulphur (Ostrander p.o.), O.—F. H. Cowles, elevator owner and operator here, died Jan. 25.

Hoytville, O.—The Eagle Grain Co.'s elevator will be closed as soon as stocks on hand are disposed of.

Mt. Sterling, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co. has installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump, hammer mill feeder, etc.

Defiance, O.—J. D. Spangler, 65 years of age, ex-grain dealer and bank official of this place, died Jan. 19 of heart trouble.

Mantua, O.—The Mantua Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new attrition mill to replace the one that was wrecked recently.

Shelby, O.—The Richland County Farm Bureau is reported to be planning the erection of an elevator and warehouse here.

West Salem, O.—The West Salem Equity Exchange Co. plans rebuilding its elevator that burned last month, as reported in the Journals.

Montpelier, O.—H. B. Dargitz is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The machine is motor driven and has floor level feed.

Williamsport, O.—Heffner Grain Co. at its local plant is installing a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader. The machine is motor driven.

Official Brown-Duvel  
MOISTURE TESTERS

and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

HARRY B. OLSON  
ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.



Tippecanoe City, O.—A slight electrical breakdown damage was sustained by the Detrick Grain & Merc. Co., due to motor burning out, on Jan. 26.

Chatfield, O.—Fire reported as probably being due to a cigarette destroyed the frame office of the Chatfield Equity Exchange Co. on Jan. 14; loss, \$1,000.

Rockbridge, O.—Francis Kuhn, a partner in the Conkle Milling Co., was crushed to death, on Jan. 31, when he was caught in a drive belt at the mill.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elvtr. Co. has decided to build a new elevator on the site of the one that burned, as reported in the Journals last number.

Ada, O.—The Ada Farmers Exchange recently added some new equipment including cleaner, motor equipment, elevator, etc., furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Wauseon, O.—The old Lyon & Greenleaf Flour mill has been bot by H. L. Dunbar & Son, who will convert it into a building suitable for their farm implement business.

Farmersville, O.—Harry Dafler, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Houston, O., for several years past, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Huron, O.—The Avery Elvtr. & Grain Co. presented its third annual farmers' day program in the town hall on Feb. 1, starting it with a moving picture at 10 a. m., which lasted until 4:30 p. m. Luncheon was served at noon.

Morral, O.—The Morral Lbr. & Elvtr. Co. was incorporated in 1903 and has continued in business under that name these 33 years. Change of conditions since the start of this company has been considerable and the different items we handle have increased to the extent that our old name seems rather out of place with the new lines we have added to our business. The new name under which we are doing business is the Morral Supply Co. There has been no change in the ownership of the business, as it is a change of name only.—The Morral Supply Co., D. W. Mahaffey.

Fostoria, O.—Three of the six young men arrested last November for defrauding the Menel Milling Co.'s elevator by means of fraudulent weight slips, as reported in the Nov. 27 Journals, were sentenced on Jan. 13 to penal institutions. The ringleader, a man of 35 and an ex-convict on parole, was given a term of from one to three years in the penitentiary; two of them, each only 19 years of age, were sentenced to the reformatory for one to three years, and the two youngest, 17 and 18 years old, were paroled to a local minister, sentences being suspended during good behavior, both being first offenders and regarded merely as tools of the others. The sixth one indicted has not been arrested.

Springfield, O.—A grain inspection board of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce has been organized and the board has employed a federal licensed grain inspector, Walter Hall, who for the last nine years has been a grain chemist in this city, formerly being associated with the Ansted-Burke Co., the Ohio Farmers Co-op. Grain & Milling Ass'n and recently has been chemist for the Union National Mill. The grain inspection board of the Chamber of Commerce is composed of L. M. Ervin, Roy H. Clark, W. J. McDonald, Frank Rolfes and John A. Kirchwehm. The inspector's salary will be paid by the Chamber of Commerce, which will be reimbursed thru inspection fees of \$1.50 a carload for in-inspection and 50 cents additional for out-inspection in instances where cars have been unloaded at Springfield. The grain inspection will be started in this city and in surrounding towns as soon as the inspector receives his credentials.

Columbus Grove, O.—I sold my grain elevator and coal yard to the Kraft Grain Co., Inc., George L. Kraft manager. Lack of physical strength to do the work caused me to sell my business and retire.—James H. Barnett.

Kansas, O.—Joseph Franklin Blue, manager of the Sneath-Cunningham Co.'s elevator here for the past 13 years, died very suddenly from an attack of acute indigestion on Jan. 23, at his home here. He was 55 years of age.

#### COLUMBUS LETTER

In line with a resolution adopted at the last fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, recommending that the Division of Feeds & Fertilizers be strengthened rather than curtailed, Sec'y Cummings of the ass'n is urging that members make it their business to write the Governor of Ohio direct and at once, asking that the Division of Feeds & Fertilizers, with its present officers and inspectors, be retained and, if anything is done, that it be to increase the number of inspectors and to permit the department to use its surplus in buying additional equipment needed. Prompt action is needed, as the Sherrill Commission has recommended that the Division of Feeds & Fertilizers be abolished and its functions transferred to the Division of Plant Industry and that the staff of the latter be radically cut. The Feed Inspection Dept. now earns about \$50,000 a year more than it spends, but instead of using this fund for prosecuting violators and for policing and for publishing its reports, it is turned over to other unrelated departments.

The new sales tax law became effective on Feb. 1 and the tax authorities promised to have rules and regulations under the new law in each vendor's hands before that date. Due to the large loss in revenue to the state on the sales tax the past year the new law will require considerably more detail than previously. There will be five separate forms of exemption certificates to be filled out where no sales tax is charged. The farmer will also be required to give a certificate showing him to be the owner of three or more acres of land and selling more than \$250 worth of his own products if he asks for exemption of sales tax on purchases. These certificate forms will be furnished the printers thruout the state, who, in turn, will print and sell to the vendors. The Sales Tax Commission has promised me to mail a copy of these forms to each elevator dealer as soon as possible, who can have mimeograph or printed copies made for his customers' use. This office will furnish certificates, mimeographed, in quantities large or small, at a very nominal sum.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The Ohio Tax Commission held a hearing in its office in Columbus on Jan. 7 to talk over the method of reporting on grain handled, the grain on which tax would apply and the outlining of report forms. W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was one of about 30 men representing the grain, seed and milling interests, who attended the meeting. The law as worded would require the grain dealer to pay a tax on all grain that was hauled in by the farmer for cleaning, grinding or processing, that he hauled back to the farm for his own use. Sec'y Cummings objected to this tax, claiming the grain did not change ownership or pass out of the custody of the farmer and, on the suggestion of Commissioner Kraus, wrote a letter to the commission to this effect. Mr. Kraus promised to take the matter up with the entire com'te and endeavor to have the objection sustained, realizing the amount of tax would be extremely small while the work of making a record of all of these small transactions would prove quite onerous to the country dealer.

#### OKLAHOMA

Meno, Okla.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: H. T. Hobson, H. D. Koedn and L. A. Chase.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Pauls Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: R. C. Kennedy, A. M. Muldrow and Vera K. Muldrow.

Yukon, Okla.—S. T. McDowell, former superintendent for the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., retiring in 1930, died on Jan. 13 in an Oklahoma City hospital, after a long illness.

Texhoma, Okla.—Harry L. Smith, sole owner of the McFarland-Smith Grain Co., of this city since 1922, died at his home here on Jan. 14. Mr. Smith had been associated with the company for over 20 years.

Enid, Okla.—After spending three months in St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, recovering from an operation, W. B. Johnston, grain dealer of this city, returned to his home, on Jan. 31, and will again take up the reins of his business.

Frederick, Okla.—The E. O. Billingslea Grain Co. has bot the Calvert & Abercrombie elevator now operated by the Cassidy Grain Co., and propose to enlarge the plant and equip it with modern machinery for the handling and cleaning of grain and seeds.—C. C. Billingslea.

Vinita, Okla.—My elevator burned Dec. 6 and was a total loss. I had a fair coverage of insurance, but at that I had quite a loss. I am now having plans made for the construction of another elevator at the same place. Hope to begin building in March.—Baxter Mill & Elvtr.

Norman, Okla.—E. L. Massey is resuming his grain, feed and coal business, after being inactive for nearly three years, while his elevator was under lease. He will operate as the E. L. Massey Grain, Feed & Coal Co. and be successor to the firm of Massey & Sons Grain Co., which operated here from 1912 until 1933.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Canby, Ore.—A feed grinder has been installed by Ellis Brown.

The Dalles, Ore.—The question of construction of a grain elevator here is being discussed.

Lynden, Wash.—The Lynden plant of the Valley Feed Co. was re-opened last month, with Paul Helgath in charge.

Ferndale, Wash.—The Valley Feed Co. has leased the Hamilton Bldg. and will occupy the entire building. William Lowen will manage the plant.

Zillah, Wash.—The Zillah Feed Store, Chas. Wilkinson and his son proprietors, has installed a motor-driven grinder. A corn sheller was also recently installed.

Washtucna, Wash.—F. S. Crofford, owner and manager of the Chop Mill, has purchased the lot adjoining his property and plans expanding his business in the near future.

Spokane, Wash.—Fred J. Rielly, pres. and manager of the Central Hay & Grain Co., died at his home in this city on Jan. 18, at the age of 53 years, after a lingering illness.

Stanton, Ore.—The Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co. is building a 150,000-bu. storage addition in connection with its 140,000-bu. elevator erected in 1934. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Bothell, Wash.—The new Walters Feed Mill, recently completed and put in operation, is located at this town (not at Kirkland, as reported in the daily press). A specialty of this mill is molasses dairy feeds.

Junction City, Ore.—The Farmers Warehouse, Inc., is the name under which the former Junction City Co-op. Warehouse Co.'s plant is now being operated, the former company, a new corporation, having leased it.

St. John, Wash.—The Inland Empire Milling Co. has bot the St. John Grain Growers' feed mill and will manufacture feeds to be sold by the St. John Grange Supply. It is said that the plant will eventually be converted into an alfalfa mill.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Kennewick Flour Mill is erecting an additional warehouse to be used for bulk storage and the mill has been shut down for remodeling and completely overhauling the entire plant. Additions will be made to the machinery equipment, increasing the capacity 25 per cent and also providing for a full line of mill feeds.

### Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

**HH ROBERTSON CO**  
BUILDING PRODUCTS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Springfield, Ore.—A. P. Dixon and A. E. War-nock have started operation of their new feed and flour mill in the old Bell Theater Bldg., which they have remodeled for the purpose. Plans call for the installation of a mixer for preparing special feeds in the near future.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has notified its members to "keep a weather eye open for two strangers who may drop in and want a bale of hay or something, provided you are alone in the office. While you're out in the warehouse with one, the other cleans out the till. They've worked it in Olympia and Puyallup, and you may be the next feed man to be honored by a visit."

Portland, Ore.—According to an agreement reached between a com'ite from the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n and D. J. Fry, state purchasing agent, hereafter the State will notify successful bidders on feed within 72 hours after the bids are opened and on flour within 48 hours, giving the mills a better opportunity and preventing the risk of delayed acceptance, which has in the past sometimes run as high as 10 days.

Seattle, Wash.—The Fisher Flouring Mills strike, which began last October, is settled at last, the striking members of the Flour & Cereal Workers Union and the Weighers & Warehousemen's Union returning to work at the big Harbor Island plant on the morning of Jan. 23. The strike did not involve hours and wages, but was a jurisdictional dispute between the two unions (which are affiliated with the A. F. of L.) and the Plant Employees Ass'n, which is not connected with the A. F. of L.

Lewiston, Ida.—J. W. Shephard, of Grass Valley, Ore., former manager of the Grass Valley Grain Growers, has been appointed successor to Walter Mitchell, resigned, as manager of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., which recently purchased the mill of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. here. Mr. Mitchell has been with the Lewiston Grain Growers since 1929. E. W. Eaves, with the Lewiston Growers since last summer, and in the grain and milling business for 48 years, also resigned. He plans to open his own grain buying business in the spring.

Seattle, Wash.—Realignment of the executive staff of the Albers Bros. Milling Co. in Seattle whereby four men have been named vice-presidents in charge of major divisions is announced by Alfred H. Ghormley, president, as follows: W. P. Kyle, in charge cereal and grain purchases; Troy V. Cox, head of the feed division; E. A. Deming, who continues as vice-pres. and sec'y-treas., and O. W. Jones, continuing in charge of manufacturing operations. Ray J. Maier has been appointed district manager at Seattle, with A. W. Anderson as his assistant; R. L. McKee has been transferred from Seattle to assistant district manager at San Francisco.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the 1935 legislature (as reported previously in the Journals), grain warehouse and agriculture department officials of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah met in this city on Jan. 23 for a two-day conference, to discuss uniform laws regulating grain warehouses. Findings of the conferences (of which this was the first) will be presented to the legislatures of the respective states in 1937. The next gathering will be at Boise, Ida. In the meantime, under the direction of H. R. Raymond, a member of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, as permanent chairman, and Ronald Kennedy (sec'y of the ass'n) as permanent sec'y, a sub-com'ite is to visit state capitals of the four states, study warehouse legislation with the various state departments of agriculture, and correlate their reports for consideration at the Boise conference.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle, Pa.—L. L. Rice has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The White Hay, Feed & Grain Co.'s warehouse was damaged by fire at 8 a. m., Jan. 15.

Philadelphia, Pa.—New officers of the Commercial Exchange elected at the annual meeting on Jan. 28, are as follows: Pres., Louis G. Graff (for his twelfth term); vice-pres., Albert L. Hood (for his third term); treas., Philip R. Markley (third term). Directors to serve for two years are as follows: C. Herbert Bell, Stewart Unkles, Raymond J. Barnes, David McMullin, Jr., Charles I. Rini, W. H. Robertson.

Telford, Pa.—New machinery, including a corn cutter and grader, a dust collector and a magnetic separator, have been installed by J. S. Culp & Co.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Yale, S. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator is now managed by Paul Klainsasser, formerly assistant manager.

Menno, S. D.—The Menno Milling & Grain Co. has added a 35-barrel flour mill to its feed plant, a government loan having been granted the company.

Dempster, S. D.—The Dempster Co-op. Co. is offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who have been visiting its office recently.

Beresford, S. D.—Robert Gardiner, manager of the J. J. Mullaney elevator, has resigned and has been succeeded by L. J. Anderson, who has been the assistant manager.

Mission, S. D.—The Mission Flour & Grain Co. recently installed a 50-h.p. diesel engine and plans to install an attrition mill, new legging and cups and bolting equipment.

Iroquois, S. D.—The death of Morgan Theophilus, who has done business here under the name of the M. Theophilus Grain Co. for the past 27 years, occurred at a hospital in Huron, S. D., recently, after an illness of three weeks. He was 72 years of age.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The contemplated dissolution of seven South Dakota elevator companies, located at Stickney, Lake Andes, Lakewood, Ravinia, Armour, Avon and Wagner, was disclosed by voluntary dissolution proceedings in circuit court here on Jan. 31.

Watertown, S. D.—What is believed to be the first buckwheat flour equipment in this state has recently been installed by the Watertown Milling Co. The machinery is so arranged that it can be used for making graham, whole wheat and rye flour also. A. Green is owner and manager of the company.

## SOUTHEAST

Wrens, Ga.—Fire recently damaged the Wrens Flour Mill; loss, about \$500.

Augusta, Ga.—The Feedright Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500 recently.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The wholesale feed plant of Webster & Hull sustained a severe fire damage recently; loss, about \$25,000.

Martinsville, Va.—Ruffin Feed & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000 maximum; to deal in grain, feed and all kinds of food-stuffs.

Glen Easton, W. Va.—The flour mill here, idle for the past seven years, is being overhauled and modernized by C. B. Harris, of Barnesville, who plans putting it in operation at once.

Roanoke, Va.—The 300,000-bu. storage addition being built for the Roanoke City Mills by Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. (as reported in the Dec. 25 Journals) will consist of 8 tanks, 80 feet high and with interstices. Completion of construction is expected before Mar. 15.

High Point, N. C.—We have installed a small feed plant for our local needs. It is made up mostly of Munson machinery and we are able to make about 75 to 100 tons per 24-hour day. We are to make all kinds of stock and poultry feeds.—W. A. Davis Milling Co., W. A. Davis.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Equipment for grinding and crushing cottonseed cake has been installed by the Southern Bonded Warehouse Co., making the second of its kind in this city. The capacity of the plant is 100 tons daily.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Nicholson Co. was low bidder for the construction of the 1,500,000-bu. concrete elevator to be erected here with WPA funds, and to be owned by the city. As previously reported, bids had been received before but were rejected.

## TEXAS

San Antonio, Tex.—The McIver Grain Co.'s building was damaged by fire on Jan. 22; loss, \$3,000.

Love Field (Dallas p.o.), Tex.—The elevator and offices of the McKnight Grain Co. burned Jan. 24; loss, \$15,000.

Athens, Tex.—F. L. Crutchfield has rented the building formerly occupied by the Patterson Mill and has opened a grist mill.

Clarksville, Tex.—Red River Storage Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$13,000; incorporators: S. E. Clark, Lilla Clark and Mrs. Isabel Moore; to operate mills and elevators.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Shaw Grain Co. will hereafter be operated as the Jones-Meyers Feed Co., R. E. Jones and Jack Meyers being the partners. A new charter has been taken out and the capital stock raised from \$1,500 to \$5,000.

## UTAH

Brigham City, Utah—The mills of the Jensen Bros. Milling Co. were damaged by fire Feb. 1; loss, \$2,000.

Corinne, Utah—Reopening of the old water-power flour mill, which has been closed for some time, is being discussed. It may be operated under a co-operative plan.

## WISCONSIN

Waukesha, Wis.—Becks Feed Mill has installed a new hammer mill and electric power.

Riplinger, Wis.—Otto Untiedt, has bot the feed mill and warehouse here and opened for business last month.

Superior, Wis.—The G. H. St. John Co., according to press dispatches, will receive a refund of \$6,149 for processing taxes on wheat from the Federal Government.—F. G. C.

Middleton, Wis.—Fire, starting near a boiler in the garage on Jan. 26, was not brot under control until it had destroyed William Hoffman's feed mill, warehouse and garage; loss, \$30,000; insured. This village was wiped out by fire in 1900.

Rosholt, Wis.—M. S. Colrud is installing a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader, along with elevator for elevating shelled corn to the machine. The corn cutter has a capacity of 1,700 pounds per hour and makes three grades of cracked corn.

Brooklyn, Wis.—Elizur H. Graves, retired, of the old firm of Richard, Graves & Roberts (now out of business and whose elevator was dismantled years ago), died Jan. 19, at the home of a daughter in Indianapolis, Ind., at the age of 87 years. Burial was in Brooklyn.

Burlington, Wis.—James H. Murphy, head of Murphy Products Co., this city, and pres. of the Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, has the sympathy of the trade in the sudden passing of his wife on Jan. 21. Mrs. Murphy complained of not feeling well, and died before a doctor could be summoned.

Superior, Wis.—The Listman Flour Mill has been consolidated with the Daisy Flour Mill, according to an announcement by the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., a branch of the Standard Milling Co., of New York. The Listman mill had a capacity of 1,800 barrels per 24-hour day, and the Daisy Mill a capacity of 3,000 barrels. Changes have been made increasing the capacity of the Daisy and concentrating all milling there.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles Kinneke, retired sec'y-treas. of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., and organizer of the Milwaukee Importing Co., died at his home in this city on Feb. 5, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Kinneke came to America from Germany at the age of 14, coming to Milwaukee in 1890. He was associated with the Froedtert Co. for 27 years, retiring 19 years ago to devote his time to the importing company, which he had organized in 1897. He retired in 1925.

Flour millers are striking several snags in disposal of processing taxes. Their income tax returns for 1933 and 1934 are being reopened by the collectors for the purpose of assessing additional income and excess profits taxes on account of disallowing past processing taxes. What was a tax becomes profit, if recovered from the government. Years may elapse before the tangle is unraveled.



## Grain Carriers

**Examiner Sullivan** has recommended that the M. & St. L. be permitted to abandon the Montezuma branch, 13.6 miles.

**Examiner Pritchard** has recommended that the M. & St. L. be permitted to abandon 36.3 miles of line between Otho and Berkeley, Ia.

**Chicago, Ill.**—A hearing on the 8 cents rate on wheat products from Minneapolis to Chicago was held here Feb. 11 by Examiners Mackley and Hall.

**The Pennsylvania R. R.**, thru its subsidiary, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., has asked the I. C. C. for leave to acquire the Chicago-Cincinnati Motor Freight Lines.

**New trucks** and commercial cars licensed in 1935 numbered 510,682, against 403,886 in 1934, as reported by R. L. Polk & Co., indicating the increase in trucking.

**Eastern trunk lines** on Jan. 25 voted to follow the western, southwestern and southern lines in establishing free pick-up and delivery service. Another recognition of trucker competition.

**Grain and grain products** were loaded into 29,140 cars during the week ending Jan. 25, against 23,598 during the like week of 1935 as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Placing soybean oil cake** on the same tariff and rate as soybean oil meal will be considered by the gulf intercoastal conference. The rate will be \$6.50 per net ton, effective Feb. 13.

**Examiner R. R. Molster** recommends that the Interstate Commerce Commission permit the co-receivers of the M. & St. L. R. R. to abandon the Spencer to Storm Lake, Ia., branch.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Reduced switching rates for cross town movement of millfeeds and other grain products are being sought by the Board of Trade, following the recent reduction in switching charges on grain.

**Examiner Molster** has recommended that the Boonville, St. Louis & Southern be permitted to abandon 43 miles of line between Boonville and Versailles, Mo. The Mo. Pac., which controls the road, lost \$43,463 in its operation during 1932.

**On soybean cake and meal** for shipment by way of the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast a rate on the rail haul to Mobile and New Orleans has been made effective Feb. 27 by the Mobile & Ohio R. R. of 22½¢ from Central and 25½¢ from Northern Illinois.

**On an average** a small shipment travels considerably slower than truck shipments for the first 30 hours. For 78 hours the rail speed is 11.5 miles per hour against 15.3 for highway. Over 70 per cent of truck tonnage moves less than 100 miles.—J. H. Lewis.

**The Oregon Short Line Railroad** was denied permission to abandon its 18 mile segment from Declo to Idaho, Ida. Residents of the village pleaded for two years in which to perfect irrigation plans for the farming district they serve. Idaho has two grain elevators.

**"It was the intent of Congress** to include 'shipper-owners' within the private carrier class . . . regardless of the manner in which they seek to reimburse themselves for the cost of delivering to purchasers," is the opinion of Walter, Burchmore & Belnap, counsel of the National Industrial Traffic League.

**The North Pacific Millers Ass'n** has filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against fourth section relief on grain and grain products from Mississippi and Ohio River crossings to southeastern and Carolina destinations, alleging the unjustifi-

able reduction will cut Pacific Coast flour out of the southeastern states.

**Gulf intercoastal lines** have applied to the shipping board bureau for permission to incorporate in their eastbound tariffs an additional rule that "labor used in loading and discharging must belong to the union doing the work of the steamship owners or agents, and stevedores employed must be acceptable to owner or operator," in handling bulk grain cargoes.

**Reparation** has been awarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. for overcharges by the C. G. W. R.R. on oil meal and animal feed milled at Minneapolis from flaxseed and wheat screenings from the Northwest. The correct rate was held to be the difference between the rate to Minneapolis and on meal from point of origin of the grain to St. Joseph, Mo.

**In 4th section** application No. 16026, grain from Sullivan and New Lebanon, Ind., by Division 2, the Illinois Central R.R. was authorized to establish a rate of 11.5¢ per cwt. on grain to Chicago for reshipment by lake, and to maintain higher rates from intermediate points. The 11.5¢ rate was granted the Illinois Central to meet the rates of the C. & E. I., and is made subject to the equidistant clause.

**Washington, D. C.**—Complete regulation of all water transportation is recommended by Co-ordinator Jos. B. Eastman in his fourth report to Congress on transportation legislation. Under his proposal the Interstate Commerce Commission would even control contract and private water carriers to prevent their competition with other forms of now regulated transportation. Every bureaucrat hopes to become a real dictator.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Evansville and Mt. Vernon millers have decided to try the proposed revision in freight rates on grain and grain products and see whether there is any improvement compared with the present rates. Leslie Lacroix, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, has announced. They had decided to protest the revision. The revision makes an average reduction of 10% on thru grain traffic and an average of 2% on local grain traffic.—W. B. C.

**Another bill**, H.R. 10595, by Representative Lundeen of Minnesota, has been introduced in the House, to provide for government ownership of the railroads. It follows the lines of the Wheeler bill, S. 2573, now pending before the Interstate Commerce Com'ite of the Senate. The Lundeen bill suggests a government corporation to take over the rails and names such corporation "United States Railways Service," whereas the Wheeler bill calls simply for "United States Railroads."

## Western Grain Men Consider Live Topics

The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting at Marshall, Minn., Jan. 15, with a good attendance.

**A. L. SENCY**, sec'y of the Marshall Civic and Commerce Ass'n, delivered an able address on the necessity of preserving the small towns that are the farmers' primary grain markets, as if the present trend continues the farmer will find himself forced to go farther and farther for a market.

**LEO BARRETT**, Minneapolis, said certain milling companies have instructed their dealers to take inventory of their flour stock and report to them the amount of processing taxes to be placed in escrow for the benefit of the dealers unless Congress makes a tax retroactive.

**THEO. FREDRICKSON**, of Murdock, Ed Erickson of Canby and others bitterly attacked the practice of making the grain dealer the collector for all manner of mortgages and liens.

## Joint Com'ite of Shippers, Railroads and Truckers

**Walter R. Scott** of Kansas City, pres. of the National Industrial Traffic League, has appointed a com'ite to co-operate with a like com'ite of the American Trucking Ass'n, Inc., and the Ass'n of American Railroads "in a stated endeavor to work out a basis for rates and classifications for highway transportation that will preserve the inherent advantages of highway transportation and of rail transportation."

The League's com'ite members will be L. F. Orr, genl. traffic mgr., Pet Milk Co., St. Louis; F. J. Dowd, ass't to traffic mgr., American Sugar Refining Co., New York; H. A. Hollopeter, traffic mgr., Chamber of Commerce, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. S. Gubernator, genl. traffic mgr., Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., and E. L. Hart, sec'y, Freight Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.



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# Field Seeds

**Holstein, Ia.**—Seed corn, especially new seed, is testing very poor.—Allen Joslin.

**Shelbyville, Ky.**—E. T. Estes has engaged in the seed and feed business.

**Wolcott, Ind.**—The People's Co-operative Store has purchased a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

**Corvallis, Ore.**—At a meeting to be held Feb. 28 the Oregon Seed Council is to be organized.

**Reinbeck, Ia.**—P. D. Schmidt has opened a seed corn testing station and will buy and sell seed corn.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—Two new seed stores have been opened by the Earl E. May Seed Co. at Cherokee and Atlantic, Ia.

**Jeffersontown, Ky.**—The old established Hall Seed Co. is expanding its quarters 25% by acquiring an adjoining building.

**High Point, N. C.**—A seed exposition will be held here Feb. 12 and 13 by the North Carolina Crop Improvement Ass'n.

**Warrenton, Va.**—The state seed show was held here Jan. 30 and 31, with a meeting of the Virginia Crop Improvement Ass'n.

**Plainview, Minn.**—Arnold S. Eggers, aged 36, died in a hospital at Rochester Jan. 20. He was associated with his father in the seed business.

**Galesburg, Ill.**—The Bruns Seed Co., of Davenport, Ia., has opened a branch seed store temporarily in charge of Chas. Pope from Davenport.

**Harlan, Ia.**—The Brodersen Feed & Seed Co. has removed to a new building, the old quarters to be used for Jake Brodersen's implement and tractor business.

**Sioux Falls, S. D.**—The Black Hills Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock by S. H. Bober and Rose Bober of Newell and J. E. Martin of Sioux Falls.

**Truckers** are not exempt from prosecution under the federal pure seed act, if hauling misbranded seed from one state to another. The exemption applies to common carriers.

**Development** of a hybrid corn believed to be resistant to the corn borer was announced by A. R. Marston of the Michigan State College during farm and home week at the College, Feb. 3-8.

**Urbana, Ill.**—Clarence Watson of Macomb won the title of 1936 corn king at the state farm and home week with a 10-ear sample of yellow utility type grain, scoring 79.5 to win the grand championship.

**Springfield, Illinois.**—Seedsmen to the number of 30 are expected to attend a meeting here Feb. 18 to organize a state ass'n. Alex Larson of Princeton will preside, assisted by Paul Funk of Bloomington.

**Dallas, Tex.**—The Texas Certified Seed Breeders Ass'n held a meeting recently at the Baker Hotel. Dr. E. P. Humbert of Texas A. & M. College delivered an address on theoretical phases of seed breeding.

**Seedsmen** have found a good export demand for field and grass seeds a helpful influence in reducing supplies and maintaining reasonable price levels. All classes of trade find export trade helps their industry.

**Santa Cruz, Cal.**—Ralph Castro has taken over the Wright seed store, hitherto conducted by Paul Mackay, and will add to the stock and modernize the establishment. He will add a bird department. He is vice pres. of the Santa Cruz Bird Fanciers Club.

**Decatur, Ill.**—Complaints have been numerous thruout this section that much of the high moisture content corn stored in outside bins for seed has been damaged by the extreme cold, and farmers might face a shortage of seed corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

**Jefferson City, Mo.**—A booklet just issued by the Missouri State Department of Agriculture giving the field and vegetable seed laws, rulings of the attorney-general and instructions for taking samples, may be obtained by addressing J. C. Breshears, commissioner of agriculture, Jefferson City.

**Mt. Vernon, Ind.**—The portable seed cleaning equipment operated by Paul Carter of Cynthiana has cleaned during the past year over 1,200 bus. of soybean seed. The machine is being equipped with special discs to separate morning glory seeds. Much work is being done in cleaning lespedeza seed.—W. B. C.

**Meridian, Miss.**—J. B. Fain wrote the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture expressing doubts of the suitability of some 250 bus. of mammoth cluster seed oats he had purchased, and after investigation the lot in the possession of the Fain Seed Co. was seized for misbranding. The oats were not adapted for fall seeding in that territory as represented by the sellers.

**Fargo, N. D.**—A conference on seed for the coming crop was held here Jan. 17 at the call of Gov. Welford, at which nearly 100 were present. Com'ites were appointed to make arrangements for supplies of seed, the educational com'ite being headed by H. R. Sumner, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, and the ways and means com'ite by L. A. Swanson of the Soo Line.

**Browning** of flax, a disease known only in Michigan prior to 1932, is spreading rapidly, the American Phytopathological Society was told at St. Louis by Dr. H. H. Flor of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. During the last three years, it has been found in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Oregon. Susceptible varieties of flax suffer reduction in total yield, in size and weight of individual seeds, and in quantity and quality of linseed oil.

## Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

		FLAXSEED		Shipments	
		1936	1935	1936	1935
Chicago	120,000	24,000	79,000	2,000	
Duluth	12,726	5,267	989	54,184	
Ft. William	7,276	3,427	23,662	396	
Minneapolis	258,950	134,620	161,450	59,860	
Portl'd. Ore.	3,358	289	.....	79,826	
Superior	.....	2,082	.....	2,514	
		KAFIR AND MILO			
Hutchinson	3,900	9,100	.....	.....	
Kansas City	119,000	37,800	32,400	37,200	
Wichita	1,300	3,900	.....	1,300	
		CANE SEED			
Kansas City	16,800	16,800	.....	5,400	
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....	
		CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	717,000	792,000	371,000	324,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	130,000	129,640	134,090	121,302	
		TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	371,000	30,000	257,000	97,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	433,105	.....	.....	12,035	
		SOYBEANS			
Chicago	447,000	.....	402,000	.....	
Toledo	63,600	.....	.....	.....	
Indianapolis	39,000	.....	79,000	.....	

**Henderson, Ky.**—In an effort to encourage the production of better hay, the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky at Lexington is exhibiting in store windows and other places thruout the state samples of lespedeza hay showing the differences in color and leafiness, which are the main characteristics which makes up the various grades. Inexperience in harvesting and curing has been partly responsible for the low quality of the hay produced in the state.—W. B. C.

The California Seed Council is sponsoring radio talks over the N.B.C. Western network. W. B. Early and John O. Knox, both of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, spoke Jan. 25 and Feb. 1 on good seed; L. M. Jeffers of the state department of agriculture spoke Feb. 8; Miss Maxine Wilkes, commercial seed analyst, will speak Feb. 15 on "How Seeds Are Tested"; W. L. Goss of the state department of agriculture, Feb. 22, on "The Importance of Sowing Seed of High Germination," and W. S. Ball of the state department of agriculture, Feb. 29, on "Don't Plant Your Farm to Noxious Weeds."

## Release of Government Seed Wheat

The Western Trunk Lines, meeting at Chicago Jan. 24, agreed to a 50% reduction in the freight rate on seed grain held by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to be sold outright to country elevator operators on the condition that until June 1 the seed be sold to farmers at prices stipulated by the government, which are, on wheat, \$1.10 per bushel, plus freight, plus 5 cents handling charge.

The price of oats is to be 30 cents per bushel, plus a 3-cent handling charge, and freight.

Most of the spring wheat and oats is at Minneapolis and most of the durum is at Duluth.

The Commodities Corporation holds 3,139,915 bus. of hard red spring wheat, 1,034,093 bus. of durum wheat, and approximately 2,000,000 bus. of oats. The grain was turned over to the Commodities Corporation a few months ago by the Drouth Emergency Seed Conservation Committee and commodities purchase section of the A.A.A.

The new plan of enlisting the country elevator man in the distribution is a vast improvement over the lack of method hitherto distinguishing the seed distribution by the government agency in the Northwest. Many farmers could not get seed because they were too poor and others because they were not poor enough. Under the bills introduced in the Congress money will be available for seed loans, as high as \$1,000 for a single farmer.

The Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy act as amended Aug. 28 was declared unconstitutional Feb. 1 by Justice T. M. Kennerly at Houston, Tex., who held it to be contrary to the 5th amendment.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Kellogg Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.



## Seed-Type Soybeans Yield More Hay and Seed

One discovery which will aid the farmer in selecting the most profitable variety is the fact that seed-type beans have been found to yield more hay, as well as more seed, than these varieties commonly grown for hay. Over a five-year period the Dunfield yielded 3.59 tons of hay an acre; the Mansoy, 3.53 tons; and the Manchu, 3.36 tons. All of these are seed-type beans.

The Kingwa and Pekin, both hay types, yielded only 3.29 tons and 3.21 tons an acre respectively. The Illini variety, which in the past has demonstrated its yielding ability and general adaptation for the state for seed, gave a hay production of 3.16 tons an acre. The Ebony, Wilson V. and Virginia varieties all ranked lowest in hay production, altho they are hay types.

In one test at Urbana, Ill., the comparable yield of seed, over a ten-year period, of the five highest yielding varieties were: Illini, 38.9 bushels an acre; 04002B, 37.8 bus.; Mansoy, 35 bus.; Manchu, 34.9 bus.; and Dunfield, 34.5 bus. Selected hay varieties yielded as follows during the same period: Kingwa, 30.9 bus.; Ilsoy, 28.6 bus.; Virginia, 27.5 bus.; and Ebony, 26.1 bus. an acre.

On the South-Central rotation of corn, corn, corn, and soybeans the five varieties yielding the most seed an acre in 1933 were: 93996-1, 40.6 bus.; 93996-4, 40.3 bus.; Black Eyebrow, 37.5 bus.; Dunfield, 37.3 bus.; and Manchu, 37 bus. For an eleven-year period the comparable yields of the three varieties most widely grown in central Illinois were: Dunfield, 31.5 bus.; Illini, 31.4 bus.; and Manchu, 30.0 bus. These three varieties are the highest yielding ones which are available for commercial seeding, altho newer strains are expected to prove important in the future.

At DeKalb the early Manchu strains continued to outyield the late varieties. The five highest yielding varieties in 1933 were: Manchu (Thomas strain), 30.8 bus. an acre; Manchu (Early Wisconsin strain), 30.6; Black Eyebrow, 29.6; Illini, 29; and Hybrid Population (a mixture of various hybrids), 27.1 bus.

At Alhambra the comparable average yields in bushels an acre of the five highest yielding varieties which have been grown on the field during at least five of the eight seasons since 1926 were: Mansoy, 27.7; Morse, 26.8; Man-

churia 13-177, 25.4; Illini, 24.6; and Dunfield, 23.3.

Three of the highest yielding from the 75 importations which came to the Station in 1929 compared as follows with Illini in 1933: 65379, 39.7 bus. an acre; 65398, 39.2 bus.; 54620-3, 33.9 bus.; and Illini, 39.2 bus. Approximately 320 new importations were secured in 1932 and 1933 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for testing in Illinois. Among these are several which may become important as green-shelled soybeans for human consumption.

## Adulterations and Misbrandings

Fidelity Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn. Three bags (480 lbs.) Winter Turf oats and one bag (160 lbs.) Red Rust Proof oats, shipped from Memphis, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., on Aug. 20, and Aug. 16, 1934, respectively. Winter Turf oats branded 98% purity and no weed seeds, found with 91.07% purity and 7.63% weed seeds. Red Rust Proof oats branded 98% purity and no weed seeds, found with 89.12% purity and 10.67% weed seeds. No claimant appeared. Seed ordered delivered to charitable institution for feed.

## Urge More and Better Flax Seed

At a recent meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States in Minneapolis state and federal agricultural authorities, as well as representatives of the consuming interests, were present and for two days discussed problems connected with our domestic flax crops.

Resolutions adopted call for continued work in plant breeding by the agricultural colleges looking toward a type of seed possessing a larger yield and better quality of oil and concentrating flaxseed growing in the better areas. This coincides with the views of the agricultural colleges of the northwestern states, as the latter are recommending increased flax sowing this year in the more productive areas.

An important resolution brings to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture the encroachment of the rapidly increasing imports from the Orient of Perilla oil, hempseed and other commodities directly replacing domestic flax. It was pointed out that since 1929 Perilla imports have increased from six million pounds to over seventy million pounds in 1935. Similarly, over one hundred million pounds of hempseed were imported the first eleven months of 1935, an increase from less than ten million pounds two years ago.

All of the representatives from the Northwest stressed the serious deficiency of sub-soil moisture throughout the flax growing area. Southern Minnesota seems to have the best moisture condition, but eastern North and South Dakota and northern Minnesota have not yet been benefited by heavy snows.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Wisconsin Seed Dealers Meet

The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 16 at Madison, Wis., and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., F. E. Parker, Fennimore, Wis.; vice pres., Wm. W. Kauf, Chilton, Wis.; sec'y-treas., J. W. Jung, Randolph, Wis.

"The Seed Corn Situation in Wisconsin" was described by Henry Lunz, chief seed inspector.

F. W. KELLOGG of Milwaukee, Wis., made an address on "Merchandising Seed for Profit."

PROF. A. L. STONE of the Wisconsin department of agronomy told of "Wisconsin Weed Problems."

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during January and during the 7 months prior to Feb. 1, 1936, and 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	January		July 1 to Jan. 31	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Alfalfa .....		44,600		104,800
Canada bluegrass ..	5,600	11,200	91,900	86,600
Brome, smooth ....	95,200	78,400	341,800	240,400
Clover—				
Crimson ...		43,600	2,093,800	196,700
White .....	141,600	111,000	855,100	811,000
Grass, orchard .....	138,200	30,400	373,900	94,400
Millet, foxtail .....		65,500	280,500	145,500
Rape, winter .....	3,153,100	1,108,800	5,733,300	5,947,300
Ryegrass—				
Italian .....	1,000	200	27,900	31,900
Perennial ...	117,700	96,000	301,200	297,400
Timothy .....		483,400	600	1,878,200
Vetch—				
Common ...				8,800
Hairy .....			1,550,400	21,800
Bentgrass ...	1,700	3,200	21,500	8,000
Bluegrass, rough .....	91,700	10,400	353,600	238,700
Clover, suckling ...	2,000	10,400	47,200	14,600
Dogtail, crested ....	6,600		16,800	10,800
Fescue—				
Chewings ..	12,300	3,300	301,700	518,200
Other .....	16,000	300	61,400	300
Grass—				
Carpet .....		600	300	9,600
Dallis .....		6,900	19,100	25,400
Rescue .....		600	10,600	3,400
Rhodes ....	3,000	4,400	5,200	8,900
Sudan .....		779,400	206,100	1,669,200
Velvet .....	1,400		3,900	600
Medick, black .....		2,000	31,100	8,200
Millet, Japanese ..		89,700		125,000
Sweetclover, white .....				3,300
Wheatgrass—				
Crested ....	400		71,300	300
Slender ....	1,500	17,000	1,500	96,900
Yarrow, common ...			100	2,100

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Norfolk - - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll - - - - -	Iowa
Billings - - - - -	Mont.
Algona - - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

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SWEET CORN

GARDEN SEED

## BIGGER YIELDS OF BETTER GRAINS

### New dust treats wheat, oats, barley at lower acre cost

For less seed decay, better stands and bigger high-quality yields of wheat, oats and barley, crop authorities now advise treating these seed grains with the *New Improved CERESAN*. Half an ounce treats one bushel of seed. Can be applied by gravity treater with no labor of turning, very little flying dust. Cereal Pamphlet and Blueprints for making gravity treater from an old oil drum sent free. Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.



## New Improved CERESAN



# Feedstuffs

**Salem, Ore.**—A district meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here Jan. 29 at the Argo Hotel.

**Toronto, Ont.**—The annual banquet of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held Jan. 24 at the King Edward Hotel.

**The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n** will hold its annual meeting June 11 and 12 at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The state board of agriculture has ordered that reports of shipments be made by shippers of animal and bird feed.

**The Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,** has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue certain claims regarding "Super-iodized B.P. dairy feed."

**Eugene, Ore.**—At a meeting of the members of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n good results were reported from the feed credit system, with greatly improved collections.

**Portland, Ore.**—J. B. Strang was the principal speaker at a recent monthly meeting of the local members of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n. He explained the social security bill.

**Decatur, Ill.**—Soybean oil meal for cattle, hogs, sheep and dogs now is being prepared by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. in a coarse, pea size that cannot be blown away by the wind.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The traffic com'te of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n has advised members not to pay the additional emergency charge on outbound shipments, when the charge has been paid at the milling point on an inbound commodity such as cottonseed meal moving on a thru rate.

**College Station, Tex.**—During the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1935, A. B. Conner, director of the Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta., reports that 666 shipments by 353 manufacturers, weighing 1,617 tons, were withdrawn from sale. The number of shipments and reason for withdrawal were: 485 not tagged; 22 deficient in crude protein; 21 wrong tags attached; 21 not registered and not tagged; 14 excess crude fiber; 15 incorrectly printed tags attached; 4 adulterated; 20 short weight; 10 blank tags attached; 12 obsolete tags attached; 16 mutilated tags attached; 5 substitution of ingredients; 8 not tagged and short weight; 8 tags of wrong denomination attached; 1 short weight and illegal weight; 1 not tagged and illegal weight; 1 short weight and illegal tags attached; 1 firm name obsolete, and 1 printing on bags and tags did not agree.

**Evansville, Ind.**—The Charles W. Brizius Co., Inc., has perfected a new feed under the

brand of Log Cabin Egg Mash with certified cod liver oil. This mash is composed of the following high quality ingredients properly balanced and mixed: old process linseed oil-meal, soybean oilmeal, ground No. 2 yellow corn, fine ground white oats, wheat bran, wheat middlings, meat scraps, dried buttermilk, alfalfa meal, calcium carbonate, fine ground bonemeal, one-half to one per cent salt and certified cod liver oil. All of these ingredients not only increase egg production during the winter and spring months but improves the quality of the eggs.—W. B. C.

**The Wisconsin Experiment Station** reports that pigs fed a combination of corn, tankage, chopped alfalfa hay and linseed meal, in dry lot, gained 1.15 pounds daily, while pigs fed only corn and tankage, gained less than a pound. On the average, this difference in daily gains, enabled the pigs fed the ration containing linseed meal, to reach the market weight of 200 pounds, 29 days before those fed the ration of corn and tankage. Therefore, the feeding of this new ration saved about a month's labor bill. The amount and cost of the feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain was also significantly in favor of the pigs receiving the linseed meal ration. The use of linseed meal in rations for swine was not limited to pigs in dry lot, but was also highly recommended to be fed with grain and tankage to pigs on pasture and in proper combinations to breeding animals.

## New York Dealers Oppose Cut in Hay Duty

The midwinter meeting of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order by Franklin Lewi, pres., at 10 a. m., Jan. 18, in Parlor A of the Onondaga Hotel at Syracuse, N. Y.

PRES. LEWI read the correspondence that has been carried on in the endeavor to enlist interest in restoration of the \$5 duty on hay coming in from abroad.

RAYMOND COOPER, master of the State Grange, pledged the support of the Grange.

MR. CROSS moved that the Ass'n go on record as being opposed to the reduction of tariff on hay imports, and that a com'te be appointed to co-operate with him in an effort to restore the \$5 tariff on hay. The com'te was thereupon named, to consist of Mr. Cross, L. F. Hewitt and Geo. E. Morrison.

F. M. MCINTYRE, pres. of Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Potsdam, N. Y., gave an interesting talk regarding the activities of the Government engaging in private enterprises and competing with private business, impressing upon all present that the business men who pay such a big proportion of the taxes should not be hampered by competition with the Government. He pointed out that the Government was raising cattle in the Canal Zone, mining and shipping coal in Alaska, and in development of the Boulder Dam, was opening up more land to raise crops to compete with the East that now pays 75 per cent of the taxes.

After the luncheon, at which about 30 were present, Directors Murphy, Cross, Prentice, Hewitt, Frink, Schulman and Pres. Lewi met and voted to hold the annual meeting in August at the Hotel Syracuse.

Processing taxes declared void by the Supreme Court are: Wheat, 30c a bu.; corn, 5c; rye, 30c; hogs, \$2.25 per cwt.; cotton, 4.2c a lb.; sugar, 1/2c a lb.; tobacco, 2 1/4c to 5c a lb. according to classification; rice, 1c a lb.; peanuts, 1c a lb.

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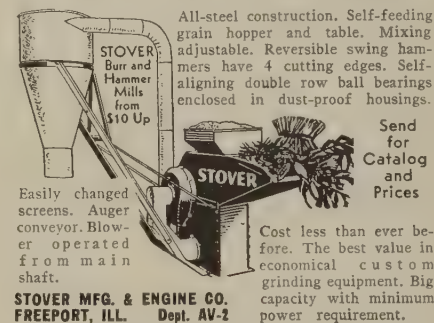
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## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

## Feed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	3,338	3,676	.....	.....
*†Boston	402	543	.....	.....
*Chicago	7,405	6,164	29,294	23,216
†Kansas City	3,675	2,625	25,775	20,950
*Milwaukee	1,080	755	9,250	6,610
*Minneapolis	1,672	1,195	35,305	22,323
††Minneapolis	3,014	5,192	4,626	3,929
§Minneapolis	25	20	10,891	3,857
†Portl'd, Ore.	.....	.....	11	5

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. ††Screenings. §Linseed meal.



## Truckers and Feed Mfrs.

The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n's traffic com'te met recently to consider the effects of the Motor Carrier Act.

Contract haulers serving a group of dealers from one mill will be forced to become common carriers under a ruling of the American Trucking Ass'n, that, where a trucker has more than two contracts, he shall be rated as a common carrier.

The matter of continuing private operation of trucks by leasing the vehicle was gone into.

## Soybean Com'te Meeting

The soybean com'te of the Farm Chemurgic Council met at the Union League Club, Chicago, Feb. 5, and discussed the various phases of the soybean industry.

H. G. Atwood of Chicago is chairman of the com'te, which includes other leaders in the industry.

The round table talk was largely technical. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, its director of research, said, "If the interest in this new crop continues to grow as rapidly in the next two decades as it has in the last two, soybeans will rate well up with corn as our major farm crop."

## Feeds Mfrs. By-Laws Revised

When the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n went under the code, Washington insisted that a new board of directors be elected each year, and that any manufacturer should be admitted to membership without the approval of the directors.

Now that the N.R.A. bureaucrats no longer dictate to business, the Ass'n will elect one-third of the directorate each year, thus preserving a continuity of policy.

The revised by-laws have been approved by the directors and recently were sent out by R. M. Field, executive vice-pres., with a return postal card, on which to vote.

At the same time, the number of directors is increased from 15 to 18, to give proper representation to all interests.

The rules now will provide for group, associate and active individual or corporate membership; and for election to membership, a majority vote of the board of directors will be required.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for April futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel.

		Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
		Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Dec.	7	16.25	16.25	15.35	20.25
Dec.	14	16.50	16.50	15.75	20.75
Dec.	21	16.00	16.50	15.25	20.00
Dec.	28	16.00	16.50	15.50	19.90
Jan.	4	16.25	16.50	15.25	19.75
Jan.	11	16.25	16.50	15.25	19.40
Jan.	18	15.50	15.75	15.50	19.60
Jan.	25	15.25	15.25	15.25	19.50
Feb.	1	15.00	15.50	15.00	18.80
Feb.	8	15.50	16.00	15.45	19.50

		St. Louis		Chicago, Soy	
		Bran	Shorts	Beans	Meal
Dec.	7	17.45	21.15	83	24.90
Dec.	14	17.90	21.75	87	24.90
Dec.	21	17.15	20.75	91	25.40
Dec.	28	17.50	20.65	93	25.90
Jan.	4	17.40	20.75	93	26.40
Jan.	11	17.00	20.30	87	25.90
Jan.	18	17.50	20.60	85	25.40
Jan.	25	17.20	20.25	85	24.90
Feb.	1	16.65	19.65	84	24.40
Feb.	8	17.00	20.00	84	23.90

		Cottonseed Meal		Denver	
		Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago
Dec.	7	25.50	22.50	28.00	63
Dec.	14	25.50	22.00	21.00	60
Dec.	21	25.50	21.50	21.00	60
Dec.	28	25.50	22.00	21.00	60
Jan.	4	25.50	22.00	21.00	62
Jan.	11	25.00	21.50	21.00	61
Jan.	18	24.50	21.50	21.00	61
Jan.	25	23.50	21.00	21.00	61
Feb.	1	23.50	20.50	21.00	61
Feb.	8	23.50	20.50	21.00	61

## Feeding Manual

Feed dealers asking for practical suggestions on feeding are offered a new aid by the Linseed Meal Educational Com'te in the form of a booklet and accompanying wall chart to be exhibited to farmers.

The working basis of modern rations is explained and rations are given for six classes of farm stock, with practical pointers on handling the stock for profit.

## New Soybean Com'te of Nat'l Ass'n

S. W. Wilder, pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has appointed a soybean com'te composed of Austin D. Sturtevant, Chicago; H. R. Schultz, Centerville, Ia.; Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Arthur C. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lew Hill, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. W. Glessner, Decatur, Ill.; Ray Rowland, Circleville, O., and P. C. Knowlton, St. Louis, Mo.

The com'te will look into the charge of \$4 for federal appeal on soybeans, compared with \$1.50 for appeal on grains, will consider the transfer of soybean grading from the hay, seed and feed service to the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a change in the rules for grading, and the establishment of a futures market.

## Program of Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n

The annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will be called to order at 10 a.m., Feb. 21 at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Pres. John Gould will deliver his annual address.

Professor Carver will speak on "Protein Requirements of Laying Hens."

Dave Botting will explain the unemployment insurance act.

Dr. Robert Prior will speak on "Bang's Disease."

Winlock Miller, Jr., sec'y of the Washington State Taxpayers Ass'n, will speak on "Facing Tax Facts."

Geo. A. Lilly of Washington, D. C., will speak on trade ass'n work.

Registration will include tickets to the buffet luncheon and the banquet.

A splendid entertainment program has been planned.

## Feed Business Will Increase in 1936

There is every reason to expect 1936 to be the best year for the feed business since 1927 to 1929—much better than 1935.

Farm income is greatly increased and is expected to increase further next year. Farmers are making money and, the more money they make, the more mixed feed they will buy.

Egg prices and poultry meat prices are much more satisfactory than a year ago. Feed prices are lower. Therefore, more people are buying and using poultry feeds.

It is generally predicted that from 10% to 20% more baby chicks will be hatched in the spring of 1936. This means that more starting mash and growing mash will be used this spring and summer and more egg mash next fall.

U. S. D. A. reports show an increase of 31% in the fall pig crop of 1935, over 1934, and a prospective increase of 24% in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1936. This provides an outlet for more hog feed.—Allied Mills.

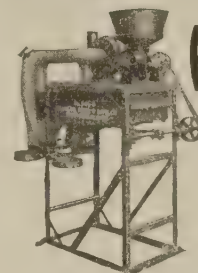
The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold its 24th annual meeting at Washington Apr. 27 to 30.

## Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	39	39	.....	.....
Boston	869	860	.....	.....
Chicago	1,565	6,474	306	2,076
Kansas City	6,900	6,252	1,704	3,156
Minneapolis	161	3,766	.....	558
Portland, Ore.	473	174	.....	.....
Seattle	132	88	.....	.....

Corn loans on the 1935 crop were cut to 37½ cents per bushel Jan. 24 by the R.F.C. announcement that 3 instead of 2½ cu. ft. would be required in the bushel cribbed, the 45-cent loan figure remaining the same. The government had already lent \$10,000,000 on 23,000,000 bus. at 45 cents.



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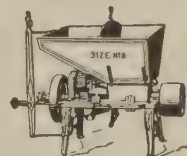
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## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

### Grain & Feed Journals

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Chicago, Ill.—Dealers and truckers handling poultry will be placed under federal license Mar. 4 in the Chicago district under the packers' and stockyards' act.

New York, N. Y.—A big poultry and poultry industries exposition was held at the Port Authority building, Feb. 4 to 8, sponsored by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

## Reducing Costs of Feeding Chicks

Roy E. Roberts and C. W. Carrick, Purdue University, making three experiments with 10 lots of Barred Rock chicks in 12-week feeding trials, found that they could gradually reduce the amount of protein in the starting and growing rations without losing growth and development in the chicks.

The rations contained dried skim milk, corn, wheat bran, wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, meat and bone meal, and soybean oil meal. This all-mash ration was fed dry.

The rations for the three lots of chicks contained 19.6%, 19.4% and 21% protein, respectively, when started. After four weeks of feeding it was possible to reduce the amount of protein gradually, yet carry the birds thru normal development to the close of the feeding period. No difference was noted in the mortality or the rate of gain in the birds continued on the high protein ration, and those fed the gradually reduced protein rations.

## Influence of Protein on Ducks

Little experimental data supports estimates of the protein requirements of ducks. Most of the duck ration formulas prepared by the agricultural colleges have had their origin on commercial farms.

The Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y., fed 50,000 ducks in 1930 to 11 weeks of age, and found that 77 ducks required a ton of feed to bring them to an average dressed weight of six pounds. Horton, in 1932, found a mash feed containing 19% of protein gave more economical results with ducks than a 12.2% protein ration, as reported in Poultry Science.

The small amount of experimental data available led to experiments by the Ontario Agricultural College to find the maximum protein level at which ducks might be safely fed. White Pekin ducks were selected, because it is an inbred variety, particularly suited to experimental work.

Feeding of the ducklings began 48 hours after hatching and was continued 6 times a day for three weeks. Then the ducklings were placed in grass runs, and the number of feedings reduced to 3 times daily.

The basal mixture fed consisted of 40 lbs. ground yellow corn, 10 lbs. white hominy, 15 lbs. ground oats, 15 lbs. ground wheat, 5 lbs. wheat germ middlings. To this was added meat meal, skim milk powder, fish meal, soybean oil meal and/or ground peas, in various combinations that gave protein contents ranging from 17.6% to 25.6% in the six experimental lots. Grit and bone meal were kept before the birds in hoppers and ½ pint of cod liver oil was added to each 100 lbs. of the mash. The mash was moistened so it would just stick together when squeezed, before feeding.

The growth curves showed that more than 25% protein was excessive and harmful, but the results from the other lots were so uniform that the experimenters concluded protein levels of 17-18%, or possibly less, were sufficient for ducks, altho the ducklings might conceivably need a little higher protein level during the first three weeks of growth.

A peculiarity, contrary to most accepted theories, appeared when it was found that mixtures of proteins from animal sources gave no advantage over the use of a single animal protein supplement. The substitution of 5% of vegetable protein for an equal amount of animal protein had no effect on the results. Apparently the ducks were able to utilize protein to better advantage than are chicks.

## Quality of Meat Scraps

A large amount of free acid in the fat of meat scraps is an indication of poor quality, says Carl H. Schroeder of the Larro Research Farm, Detroit, Mich. To that extent the free fatty acid in meat scraps can be used as a measure of quality, tho a low volume of free fatty acid is no assurance that the product is desirable in every other respect.

Meat scraps high in free fatty acids increased the death rate of laying hens, and caused their production to dwindle until it ceased, in experiments at the Farm. When chicks were fed such meat scrap they suffered increased mortality, retarded growth, loss of appetite, with reduced feed consumption, and subnormal calcification.

The evidence indicated the trouble was caused more by inactivation of vitamin A, and to a lesser extent, vitamin D, probably due to oxidation, rather than by any actual increase in free fatty acid.

The acidity of the fat appeared to be increased thru the presence of fat-splitting enzymes, which are most active in temperatures around 80 degrees F. Temperature, especially when accompanied by increases in moisture content, accelerates the formation of free fatty acids in stored meat scraps.

## Finish with Less Fish Meal

By DR. W A BILLINGS of Minnesota Station

Consumers of Northwestern turkeys are complaining about the fishy flavor of some of our birds. This is without doubt due to the feeding of too much fish meal. A few growers use fish meal in the mash right up to the time the birds are dressed for market. This is a mistake. If fish meal is fed at all, it should be used during the summer months only, and as fall approaches, it should be omitted from the ration.

I received a letter from one grower who reported his birds smelled so fishy, buyers refused them. It is quite well known that fish, like onions, have the tendency of transferring their odors and tastes to other foods. In the far north, Labrador, for example, it is said that chickens are fed so much fish, their eggs have a very fishy flavor. This would, of course, be objectionable in our markets.

During the recent grasshopper epidemic in Minnesota, many farm flocks chased and ate so many juicy grasshoppers, as to make their eggs unsalable. When broken, these eggs smelled exactly like a handful of crushed grasshoppers.

In view of the increasing complaints about fishy-tasting turkeys, it would appear to be good judgment for growers to avoid overuse

of this ingredient in their turkey feeds. Meat scraps and other forms of protein will take its place and the flock owner will not run the risk of having his dressed birds discounted because of their odor or taste. Consumers like to take their turkeys straight.

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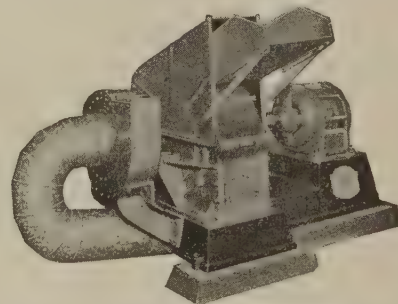


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Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

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## Grain Sorghum Rations for Poultry

By LOYAL F. PAYNE of Kansas Station

In view of the results by feeding grain sorghums, it would not seem necessary or advisable to ship corn into the grain-sorghum area to feed poultry. The grain sorghums so extensively grown in that section can be utilized when properly supplemented with other nutrients in the preparation of complete and well-balanced rations. The following corn-less poultry rations can be used where good-quality kafir and milo are available:

### I. Rations for Laying and Breeding Stock. Dry Mash.

Kafir or milo, ground.....	100 lbs.
Oats or barley, ground.....	100 lbs.
Wheat, ground.....	100 lbs.
Meat and bone scraps (a).....	75 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	50 lbs.
Salt.....	4 lbs.
Total.....	429 lbs.

### Scratch Grain.

Wheat.....	200 lbs.
Kafir or milo.....	200 lbs.

Total.....400 lbs.

(a) If skim milk or fresh buttermilk is available, feed 3 gallons daily per 100 hens and omit 50 pounds of meat and bone scraps. When liquid milk is not accessible, the above rations can be improved slightly by replacing one-third of the meat and bone scraps with either an equal amount of dried milk or by feeding 2 to 3 pounds (depending upon the size of birds) of condensed buttermilk per 100 hens daily. The condensed milk can be fed on top of the dry mash in the feed hoppers without diluting with water. During the winter months fresh meat as supplied by rabbits from which the hair has been singed or the skins removed makes a good substitute for meat and bone scraps. Such meat should be available daily. It should not be used when spoiled.

One per cent of a potent cod-liver or sardine oil in the mash is advisable from November to April when the birds are confined in the house and denied direct sunshine. Birds on free range do not require fish oils. The variety and amount of grains used in the scratch mixture should depend upon the price and availability.

Fourth or fifth cutting bright green alfalfa hay should be kept in racks before hens at all times during the winter when green succulent feed or alfalfa leaf meal is not available. Such hay when finely ground makes a good substitute for commercial alfalfa leaf meal. The dry mash should be kept in open hoppers and accessible at all times.

The scratch grain can be scattered in deep litter or fed in troughs each evening at the rate of 12 to 14 pounds per 100 hens. It is better, however, to feed according to the birds' appetites rather than by measure. The previous scratch feed should be cleaned up before additional grain is fed. Clean water, grit, and crushed oyster shell or high-grade crushed limestone should be available at all times.

### II. Rations for Growing Chicks.

(To be fed as all-mash the first four weeks. See scratch grain below.)

Kafir or milo, ground.....	40 lbs.
Bran or ground wheat.....	20 lbs.
Oats or barley, ground.....	14 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	10 lbs.
Meat and bone scraps.....	10 lbs.
Dried buttermilk (a).....	5 lbs.
Salt.....	1 lb.

Total.....100 lbs.

(a) If skim milk or buttermilk is available, supply all the chicks will drink, omit dried milk and add 5 pounds of ground grain to the above ration. Keep the milk before chicks the first month or longer if it is plentiful. In order to compel the chicks to drink the milk readily and take a sufficient amount, it is suggested that no water be given the first week. When water is not given, the buttermilk should not be thick nor the skim milk clabbered.

When chicks do not have access to direct sunshine after one week of age, 1 per cent of a vitamin-D-potent cod-liver or sardine oil should be added to the above mixture beginning with the first feed.

The starting ration should be fed in open hoppers as soon as the chicks are placed in the brooder or when 24 or 36 hours of age,

and it should be available at all times. One 4-foot hopper, accessible on both sides, should be provided for each 100 chicks.

**Scratch Grain**, composed of 50 pounds of whole kafir or milo and 50 pounds of whole wheat, should be hopper fed, beginning with the fifth week, and thereafter. The alfalfa leaf meal may be omitted after the chicks are 8 to 10 weeks of age when outdoor range with access to green feed is provided. An equivalent amount of ground kafir or milo should be added to the mash.

### III. Rations for Fattening Poultry.

A. Crate Feeding—	
Kafir or milo, ground.....	60 lbs.
Wheat, ground.....	40 lbs.
Buttermilk.....	240 lbs.
or	
B. Pen or Lot Feeding—	
Kafir or milo.....	100 lbs.
Liquid milk—all birds will drink.	

**Ration A.**—Mix 2 pounds of buttermilk with 1 pound of mash and feed twice a day in a V-shaped trough. When liquid milk is not available, add 40 pounds of condensed milk to 100 pounds of grain and enough water to give the consistency of thick cream. Start the birds gradually, not supplying all they will eat until the third day. Fatten 10 to 14 days.

**Ration B.**—The grain can either be soaked in milk or it can be fed dry, and milk can be supplied as a beverage for a period of four to six weeks.

## Condensed Whey for Poultry and Hogs

It seems only a little while since the first forms of commercial milk by-products found their way into feeding channels, but their many advantages so quickly pushed them to the front that nearly all commercial feed manufacturers today consider some form of milk a necessary part of their formulas, particularly in poultry and hog feeds. The heavy demand for dried milk by-products has steadily pushed the prices of these concentrates higher and higher until they have become listed among the most costly ingredients in commercial feeds.

Digestible protein content is ordinarily a price basing factor in the purchase of feed ingredients. Milk by-products are an exception. The variety of their amino acids, their vitamins, their salts, their sugars, all play a part in the demand for them. Nothing seems quite able to take the place of milk.

The newest of the milk by-products for poultry and hog feeding to find a welcome place in the channels that distribute feeds and feed ingredients is condensed whey. Among the highly valuable factors in milk by-products used for feeding is vitamin G, and whey has successfully demonstrated that it carries about 1½ times as much vitamin G as any of its competing feed concentrates.

Condensed whey is concentrated from liquid whey and a small amount of corn flour, the corn flour preventing crystallization of the milk sugars in the whey. Ninety per cent of the solids in condensed whey are soluble milk or whey solids. They include practically all the solids for which milk is fed. These are lactose (milk sugar), protein (most of the known amino acids), mineral salts and lacto albumin which is the source of vitamin G. The total volume of solids in condensed whey run a little higher than in most condensed milk by-products, which permits using a smaller volume for comparable feeding results. It keeps indefinitely, readily dissolves and can be fed in any required form.

Whey Products Co. has made the new product available to the feeding public, using the trade name, "Wayco," and packing the product in 500 lb. and 125 lb. net weight barrels or kegs, convenient to handle thru feed sales channels, and economical for use by large or small feeders.

The Corn Industries Research Foundation reports that in 1935 eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn used not more than 59 million bus. of corn in 1935. The grind was 11% less than in 1934 when the grind was 63 million bus. In 1933 it amounted to 72 million bus.

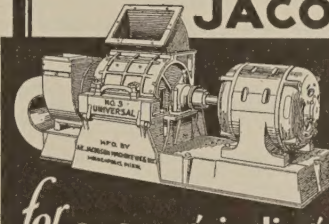
The first free trade zone in the United States under the act of 1934 will be established by the city of New York as a public utility at Stapleton, Staten Island. Within the inclosed area raw materials and merchandise may be imported free of duty to be graded, mixed, repacked, cleaned or otherwise manipulated, and exported. For this service five piers and a 7-story warehouse will be built.

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by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

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# Mineral Feed Mfrs. Meet

Members of the Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n who assembled for the annual meeting at Chicago, Jan. 24, were saddened by the announcement of the unexpected death of Mrs. James H. Murphy, the devoted wife of the president of the Ass'n.

E. V. MOORMAN, of Quincy, Ill., vice pres., presided, due to the absence of Pres. Murphy. A suitable memorial on the death of Mrs. Murphy was presented, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Moorman addressed the meeting, welcoming those present, stating its purposes and expressing a belief that the interests of the industry were such that it was imperative that the Ass'n be continued and its membership considerably enlarged and be thereby better enabled to consider and reach wise solutions of the many pertinent problems to the industry.

## Sec'y Brown's Report

L. F. Brown, Chicago, executive sec'y of the Ass'n, read his report, from which the following is taken:

**State Legislation.**—The major activities of the Ass'n during the earlier portion of the year were devoted to legislative matters in several states.

With but few exceptions, industry members in states where objectionable legislation was proposed, when informed of its probable effect, and their assistance solicited, functioned in such a prompt and efficient manner that not a single piece of legislation particularly objectionable to the mineral feed manufacturing industry was enacted into law.

**Federal Food & Drug Legislation.**—The Copeland bill amending the Federal Food & Drugs Act passed the Senate May 13, 1935, by practically a unanimous vote. This bill is much more liberal in its requirements than the original bill introduced by Senator Copeland in the preceding session of Congress. A sub-com'te of the Com'te on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, held rather extensive hearings on the bill.

My personal opinion of this proposal is that it does not contain any major provisions of a nature menacing to reputable mineral feed manufacturers, altho I do believe that its provisions relative to the control of advertising matter are too drastic and far reaching and might very properly be limited so as to apply only to display matter, printed descriptive matter and radio advertising, basing my conclusions largely on the fact that the control of advertising is a new feature of federal food, drug and cosmetic control, and therefore, the administration should proceed with caution in this new avenue of regulatory work and later make such adjustments and additions as may be necessary to remedy such defects and omissions which may be definitely established by actual administrative experience, but this bill is not yet a law and I think there are justifiable grounds for expressing a doubt as to its enactment into law during the present session of Congress.

**Code of Fair Competition.**—March 6 your Sec'y, while in Washington, secured a signed stipulation from the National Recovery Administration, relieving the mineral feed manufacturing industry from all obligations to perfect or to operate under any code for our industry and thus our activities in this direction were terminated nearly three months in advance of the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the Act.

**Walsh Bill.**—It is generally understood, that during the present session of Congress a determined effort will be made to pass the Walsh bill, which requires N.R.A. standards on all work done under government contracts.

**Proposed Uniform Feed Inspection Bill.**—Branding requirements for mineral feeds appearing in the proposed uniform feed bill are in harmony with the amended definition for mineral feeds adopted as official by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at its last meeting.

Last summer a sentiment developed and gained some headway providing for the declaration of actual percentages of elements on packages as a substitute for the present method of declaring either maximum or minimum amounts. The suggestion was presented to the joint com'te having the Uniform Bill in charge and for a time looked rather threatening. We were, however, able to convince the com'te that such a proposal was so nearly impossible of compliance from a practical manufacturing standpoint, without materially increasing the cost of manufacture, due to the necessity for much closer chemical and laboratory control of both raw materials and finished products, that the idea was abandoned.

When the original definition for mineral feeds was adopted it was determined that a product was not to be considered as a mineral feed unless it contained more than 5% of mineral ingredients and this apparently satisfactory fact has been continued ever since and was the figure appearing in the bill as tentatively approved by the Feed Control Officials Ass'n last November. Certain interests are now demanding that this factor be raised to 8% or 10%.

**The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials'** tentative definition for mineral feeds, with a very minor change, was adopted as official to become effective not later than Jan. 1, 1937. Advancing the effective date was for the purpose of permitting manufacturers to prepare for the changed branding requirements, and to make such changes at a time when it may be most conveniently done with a minimum amount of expense or confusion.

**Membership Campaign.**—No trade Association representing any industry can efficiently function or discharge the duties expected of it unless it enjoys the confidence, support and loyalty of the better element of that industry, and with each individual member unit bearing its fair and proportionate share of the moral and financial responsibility.

The mineral feed industry has experienced a substantial improvement in conditions over those which prevailed at the time the Ass'n was organized, which suggests a conviction that right now is a most opportune time for this Ass'n to determine if the industry wishes to have, and is willing to support such an organization by inaugurating a comprehensive and intensive campaign for new members.

During the year just closed the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has continued its most generous policy of providing free office facilities for the use of your Sec'y as our Ass'n headquarters. I believe most industries have enjoyed a substantial improvement in business during 1935 over that of the immediately preceding years.

A protracted discussion of the uniform feed bill was resumed after a get-together, luncheon in a private dining room. On Mr. Brown's suggestion, a motion was unanimously adopted, opposing any increase in the 5 per cent factor appearing in the bill.

A nominating com'te was appointed, consisting of J. L. Elliott, E. E. Clore and T. P. Gibbons.

Ways of increasing the membership were suggested by those present, and following the adoption of a motion that a membership campaign com'te be appointed, Vice Pres. Moorman named the following: J. L. Elliott, E. E. Clore, T. P. Gibbons, Marlon Brando and Fred S. Tracy.

MR. GIBBONS moved that the annual

meeting date be changed to some date in September. Unanimously carried.

Directors named by the nomination com'te were unanimously elected, as follows: Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind.; T. P. Gibbons, Chicago; E. V. Moorman, Quincy, Ill.; Jas. H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis., and Earl Rhine, Oelwein, Ia.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Following adjournment, the board of directors immediately convened and elected E. V. Moorman, pres.; James H. Murphy, vice pres.; L. F. Brown, executive sec'y and treas.

The directors informally expressed the opinion that possibly a modest industry exhibit at future annual meetings of the Ass'n might increase interest and promote attendance, provided the necessary arrangements could be perfected for such exhibit.

## Michigan Bean Jobbers Meet at Lansing

The 43rd mid-winter convention of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, held at the Olds Hotel, Lansing, Feb. 5-6, attracted over 100 bean and grain dealers and representatives of allied lines in spite of the severe cold.

A dinner dance and show Wednesday evening featured the social part of the program. Thursday morning the delegates enjoyed a trip thru the plant of the Olds Motor Co.

The principal business session was held Thursday afternoon. Contracts were discussed, and Lew Hill, chairman of the Uniform Grades Com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, conducted a hearing on the proposed revision of the U. S. grain standards.

A discussion during the business session centered on bean crop prospects. Only 40% of the 1935 Michigan bean crop has been marketed, according to the reports. An inactive bean market has contributed to the holding of the 60% surplus still remaining in farm hands. This surplus, it was felt, will markedly affect the plantings of beans in the approaching season. Cannerymen, at a convention in Chicago in late January, reported heavy accumulations of unmarketed canned beans.

A feature of the convention program was an amateur show, each Lansing shipper financing an act drafted from Lansing talent.

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The delegates cheered each act and awarded the Breisch Corp. act first prize, the Bruce A. Stickel act second, and the Ryan Grain Corp. third.

## Europe Lacks Adequate Futures Markets

CHICAGO—Continental Europe's need of adequate futures markets for grain was outlined recently by Simon Mayer, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade who is recognized as an authority on international grain trade.

In a talk sponsored by the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, which is presenting a series of informative public discussions of grain handling and marketing, Mr. Mayer described the two periods in which grain is marketed heavily in European countries.

"The first of these marketing periods starts late in August, lasting to the middle of September," he said. "Then seeding operations commence and the potato crop must be harvested. The second period begins in November and lasts until Christmas, after which period the money requirements of the farmers ease."

"Those heavy marketing periods usually force the European farmer to sell his grain to the mills and grain dealers. The sales are made at heavy concessions in case the mills are unable to make flour sales simultaneously."

Seven futures markets for grain are operating on the continent, Mr. Mayer pointed out. They are at Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Genoa, Berlin, Hamburg and Budapest, the largest being the Rotterdam futures market where the turnover is only about 200,000 bus. a day.

"The entire group of futures markets on the continent could not compare with the volume of the Kansas City futures market in our country. And this explains, of course, why millers and receivers on the continent are unable to use these markets for hedging purposes."

"Students of marketing agree that to serve to the utmost, a futures commodities market must be kept broad and liquid at all times. By contrast, the narrowness of the continental markets can best be illustrated by advances or de-

clines of one or even two cents per bushel on as small a quantity as 25,000 or 50,000 bus. Commission and brokerage charges on European futures market are two and three times as high as they are on our own markets."

## Grading of New Corn

Federal grain supervisors at the various markets report that the inspected receipts of corn from Dec. 1, 1935, to Jan. 15, 1936, were graded as follows, by percentages: No. 2, 1%; No. 3, 5%; No. 4, 19%; No. 5, 54%, and sample grade, 21%.

For the two weeks Jan. 1 to 15 the grading was slightly worse.

A comparison of December grading in 1935 and 1934 follows, the 1935 figures being stated first: No. 1, 0 and 9%; No. 2, 2 and 31%; No. 3, 5 and 42%; No. 4, 19 and 15%; No. 5, 53 and 2%; sample, 21 and 1%; but a material quantity of the December, 1934, receipts was old corn.

KANSAS CITY: Early frost, excessive moisture, and continued unfavorable weather conditions have combined to produce corn of the lowest quality received in this market for many years.

OKLAHOMA CITY: Texas had a very good crop of corn, and has shipped it into almost every part of Oklahoma. Up to the present time the grading factors on receipts of corn are test weight per bushel and moisture, but moisture is rapidly becoming less of a grading factor.

TOLEDO: This crop shows the highest average moisture content of any crop for the past five years. The small percentage of damage is caused almost entirely by varieties of "cob rot." After this crop dries out in storage, test weight and foreign material will be the important grading factors.

ST. LOUIS: The quality of the new corn arriving in the St. Louis market is below that of the last several years, especially on the factors test weight per bushel and moisture. Damage and foreign material are not now important as grading factors. Moisture test results are extremely high, and perhaps are higher than the average, as it is reported that the country dealers are shipping the higher moisture corn and binning the lower and better qualities. Most of the receipts in this market are from Illinois. The Missouri corn that is being shipped to market is being sent to Kansas City and western markets.

OMAHA: Next to moisture content, damage is the most important grading factor, and has proved the most troublesome grading factor on the crop. Field damage of all types is present in the corn so far received this year, with that of the moldy types predominating in many cases. A peculiar feature of the corn this year is that very little has been either sour or musty, and practically none has been found in a heating condition in spite of the high damage and moisture content.

## Germination of Corn Related to Acidity

While not looked upon as an absolute guaranty of the viability of corn, the acidity of the grain is directly related to the germinative power, according to investigations covering over 10,000 samples.

The investigation showed that a degree of acidity of 18 c.c. or below is evidence of high germination, and the lower the degree of acidity the stronger is the evidence of high germinative power. The acid test shows deterioration of the germ that the eye fails to see.

A test of the seed from six successive crops showed an average of 17.2 degrees acidity, and an average germination of 95.2%. In one year acidity of 21.2 showed 77% germination, another of 19.5 acidity showed 86% germination. Acidity as low as 15.1 and 16.7 showed 96 and 98% germination, respectively.

## Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau has moved its offices to the Brooks Bldg., 223 W. Jackson St.

Evanston, Ill.—S. Howes Co. will be represented in the Chicago and Milwaukee territory by R. S. Wilkinson who will maintain an office at 1406 Elmwood Ave.

Kansas City, Mo.—John S. Linton, construction superintendent, associated at different times with most of the construction companies specializing in large grain elevators, died Sept. 22, 1935.

Los Angeles, Cal.—S. C. Clow, former head of the Clow-Winter Mfg. Co., died Dec. 24. Mr. Clow retired from active business last spring when he sold his company to R. R. Howell & Co. Since that time he had been here making every effort to regain his health.

E. Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. M. Staples, who has been connected with the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. since 1927, in the Philadelphia and Baltimore offices, is now at the main office here, in charge of the company's commercial activities in the foodstuffs industries, grain handling, etc.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Neil Currie, Jr., for the last six years manager of the General Electric Co. Philadelphia Works, was recently made manager of its Fort Wayne Works. Mr. Currie succeeds Walter S. Goll who, altho retiring as manager after 38 years of service, will continue with the company and will be available for special assignments. R. V. Good, previously assistant manager at Philadelphia, was appointed manager to succeed Mr. Currie.

Winchester, Ind.—We find it is hard to get merchandise when we need it. There seems to be no surplus of belting, shafting, pulleys and other things that are needed. We have put off for several years repairs and betterments because of uncertainty in business conditions, but we don't believe there is much uncertainty ahead of us.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

New York, N. Y.—One of the most encouraging developments of the year just passed has been the spread of improvement into the building and equipment industries. This is the area in which the depression has been felt most acutely, these expenditures being of the kind most readily deferred in times of reduced national income. With profits rising, business men are in a frame of mind to spend more money, not only for replacement of worn-out and obsolete equipment, but in order to prepare for the increased business that they see ahead.—National City Bank.

Kansas City, Mo.—Misrepresentation in advertising K-W Motor Graphite is alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the K-W Graphite Corp., engaged in the compounding of a lubricating oil containing a mixture of colloidal graphite, which it sells and distributes in interstate commerce. The respondent company, the complaint charges, advertises that use of its product increases motor life and efficiency 40%; reduces friction as much as 25 to 40%; reduces consumption of gasoline 8 to 12%, and that only one oil change in 3000 miles is necessary when K-W Motor Graphite is used. These claims are untrue, the complaint alleges, and tend to deceive purchasers as well as to divert trade to the respondent from competitors who truthfully represent their products. On or before Feb. 14, next, the respondent must show cause why an order to cease and desist from the practices complained of should not be issued.

Four southern cotton planters have petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to impound the \$3,500,000 cotton tax exemption fund collected by the A.A.A. as a penalty for overproduction.

## Books Received

DAILY PRICE RANGE is a study of the relationship between the price of the wheat future and its daily range, by Paul Mehl, senior agricultural economist of the Grain Futures Administration, Washington, D. C. A mimeograph of 11 pages.

SEED TREATMENTS for Farm Crops gives recommended seed disinfectants for barley, broomcorn, corn, oats, sorghum and wheat, and directions for applying copper carbonate, ceresan, formaldehyde, hot water, and semesan, jr. Circular 444, 19 pages, fully illustrated. College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

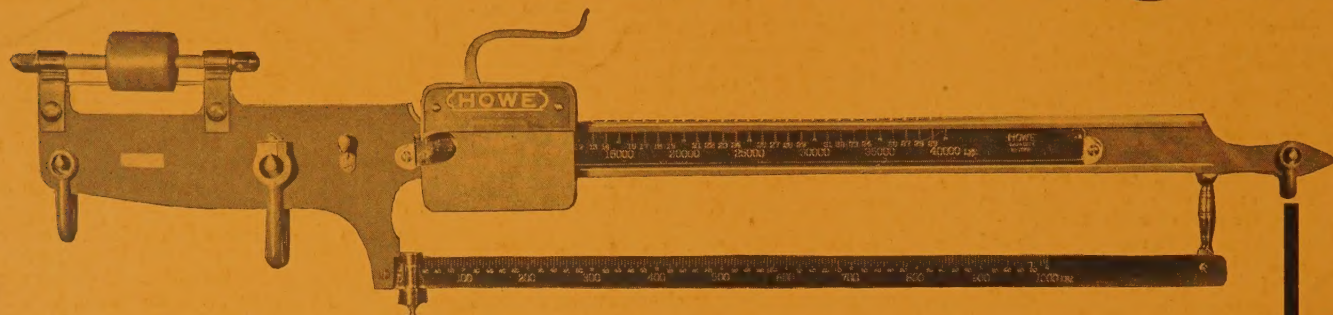
EVIDENCES OF RECOVERY contains three charts, of business activity, construction volume, and wholesale prices, for each month since January, 1932, all on one sheet, 9x15 ins., showing at a glance that 1935 has been a year of substantial recovery in about every activity of the American people. Copies of the industrial chart may be had on request of the America Fore Insurance and Indemnity Group, H. W. Lockett, research engineer, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE BOARD OF TRADE and Stock Market is a collection of about every scrap of information of value to those who wish to understand speculation in the commodity or security markets. Calendar trading is explained. The extreme fluctuations in wheat since the civil war are given. A history of all big corners is given. The different methods of trading are explained. Besides quoting recognized successful traders the author makes very many sage observations of his own, such as, "Practically all forms of mechanical speculation lead to failure if followed regularly." Cloth, 155 pages; by Frank J. Turner, Chicago, Ill., price, \$2.



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